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LD1006140088 [Editorial Report]

Arab Summit Conference

The "final communique" of the 7-9 June emergency Arab summit conference affirmed the Arab states' commitment to give the Palestinian people "all the necessary aid, in all forms and by all means" to continue their resistance and uprising under the leadership of the PLO. The communique, which was read out by the Arab League secretary general in an address broadcast by Algiers television, also expressed the summit's commitment to support Arab states on the frontline with the "Israeli enemy" in order to consolidate their defenses and reinforce their ability to liberate occupied Arab territories.

On the search for peace, the communique reaffirmed the Arabs' call for an international conference based on UN resolutions that call for Israel's full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and for the attainment of Palestinian national rights, but it emphasized that current peace efforts are characterized by "slowness, ineffectiveness, and inability to confront the Israeli position." The UN Security Council should force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and place them under temporary UN supervision to protect the citizens, the communique said.

The United States was condemned in the communique for its "perseverence in a policy favoring Israel and hostile to the firm national rights of the Palestinian people." On other subjects, the summit expressed "full solidarity" with Iraq in its war with Iran, which was criticized for "intransigence." The communique also condemned Iran's "terrorism" against Arab Gulf states and declared its support for Saudi Arabia's measures to organize the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

The final session of the conference followed private talks between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Saudi King Fahd, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Jordan's King Husayn, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the UAE president, and the amirs of Kuwait and Qatar. Damascus radio said the eight leaders reached a number of "positive results" in their meeting, including agreements to exclude the idea of Egypt's return to the Arab League and to continue material support for the "confrontation states." The radio noted that Syria expressed "reservation" about references to Iran in the final communique. The eight-sided meeting, which took place in Al-Asad's suite, was followed by a separate discussion between the Syrian leader and Yasir 'Arafat, Radio Monte Carlo noted. 'Arafat later hailed the meeting, saying it overcame "all past problems," and adding that he and Al-Asad have decided to meet again "very soon" and "turn over a new leaf" in Syrian-Palestinian relations, the radio reported. 'Arafat also said he is "satisfied" with the amount of Arab aid approved for the uprising, and the radio added that "informed sources" estimate the conferees have decided to donate around 120 million dollars, followed by a monthly payment of 40 million dollars.

'Arafat had earlier told the conference in a speech carried by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio that the PLO looks forward to a "more serious" Arab stand on the international arena. A unified and firm Arab stand can block U.S. "maneuvers" aimed at dividing the Arabs, 'Arafat said, and it can pressure the U.S. Administration to reconsider its policies. 'Arafat also welcomed the "new page" in Syrian-Palestinian relations, adding that the PLO expects much from President al-Asad in the common battle against Israel.

Other speakers at the summit included Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who acknowledged that Lebanese leaders are by themselves unable to end the Lebanese crisis and called for "concerted Arab efforts" to resolve this "key Arab problem," according to Voice of Lebanon radio. In a speech at the final session broadcast by Algiers television, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked the conferees to "forgive me for any clashes between me and some of you during this summit," adding that these incidents were not because of personal reasons, but "always for the sake of pan-Arabism and Arab unity." Al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed his opposition to the existence of Israel, and he urged Arab media not to use the word "Israel," but he stressed that the Arab struggle should be "rational and reasonable" and "steer clear of terrorism." The Libyan leader expressed satisfaction with the results of the summit, despite being "surprised" by some sentences in the final communique. Al-Qadhdhafi's reference to clashes with other conferees followed a Radio Monte Carlo report that he became angry during a discussion about Egypt's return to the Arab League, and that he wore gloves at the conference to avoid touching anything that might be touched by someone who shook hands with Shim'on Peres.

Israel

Shamir-Shevardnadze Meeting—Interviewed by Jerusalem radio after his meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze in New York, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the Soviet foreign minister made a "good" personal impression and their talks resulted in better understanding of each other's position. Stressing the need to maintain the dialogue, Shamir said he hopes this will not be the last such conversation. On the practical results of the talks, Shamir told Jerusalem television that Israel's consular delegation will arrive in the USSR in the second half of July and "certain aspects regarding Jewish emigration will be worked out during its stay." The television said the international conference issue was the focal point of the 100-minute conversation, noting Shevardnadze's suggestion that as part of an international conference, the USSR and United States give "joint assurances about the existence and well-being of Israel and the Arab

countries." Shamir responded by saying the idea should be considered, but he emphasized that the best guarantee for Israel is to take care of its own security.

A TASS report on the meeting said it was held at Israel's request, and noted that Shevardnadze viewed Israel's "obstructive" position as the main obstacle to the peace process. Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet view that the only way to resolve the Mideast issue is through the strict observance of the principle of a "balance of interests" of all sides and through the mechanism of an international conference. He also told Shamir that the USSR will be prepared to resolve the issue of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel as soon as an "effective and useful" international conference begins work. The TASS report did not mention the USSR's agreement to allow an Israeli consular delegation to visit Moscow.

Shevardnadze subsequently told Radio Monte Carlo that the meeting was "very useful," but he added that it does not mark a new stage in Israeli-Soviet relations. Shevardnadze also briefed Syrian, Jordanian, and PLO envoys on the meeting with Shamir, TASS noted, and he reaffirmed the USSR's "principled approach" on the Mideast issue.

Occupied Territories—An Arab villager from the Hebron Hills area died of heart failure after his car was stoned near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the incident occurred on one of the "stormiest" recent days in the territories. THE JERUSALEM POST reported earlier that a team of six Israeli doctors has found that many casualties in the Gaza Strip were caused by deviations from IDF regulations. The doctors' report states that the use of tear gas in confined spaces has almost certainly caused some 30 miscarriages, and it also criticizes the IDF for transferring wounded Arabs to Israeli hospitals for interrogation rather than for medical reasons. On the other hand, a senior IDF source cited by HA'ARETZ maintained that the IDF is blamed for every death, even where there is no connection between the circumstances of death and IDF activity.

Lebanon

Clashes intensified between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps 9-10 June, causing Syrian forces to withdraw from their positions near the scene of the fighting, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Syrian sources cited by the radio said that 10 people have been killed and 20 wounded in the inter-Palestinian fighting over the past 2 days.

Jerusalem radio reported that a senior commander in the South Lebanese Army was killed near Jazzin the night of 8 June.

Iran

Oil Policy—Iran will set its own oil production quota if OPEC fails to enforce its established limit on Iraqi output, Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh stated in an interview with KYODO. He also warned that Iran will depart from OPEC production ceilings if Iraq insists on an output quota equal to Iran's at the upcoming OPEC meeting in Vienna.

Relations With UK—The possibility of Britain sending a delegation to Iran was raised during the London talks on compensation claims for damage to British and Iranian diplomatic property, PRESS ASSOCIATION reported. Britain's recent release of an Iranian jailed in 1981 on explosives charges was viewed by Iranian observers as a "gesture of goodwill," according to IRNA.

Pakistan

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq appointed an 18-member caretaker government which is tasked with holding elections, enforcing Islamic laws, restoring law and order, and improving the economic situation, Islamabad radio reported. The new cabinet contains no prime minister, though Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Khattak is described as "senior minister" and will chair the Provincial Coordination Committee. Khattak and Justice Minister Wasim Sajjad retain posts held in the previous administration, while Sahabzada Yaqub Khan returns as foreign minister. Former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani told a news agency that he was left out of the new cabinet because of his differences with President Zia on the Afghan issue, according to TASS.

Afghanistan

President Najibullah's arrival in Cuba was reported by Havana Radio Rebelde, which noted that the Cubans attach "a lot of importance" to the visit.

The Soviet Union has given the Afghan Army economic and military establishments in Nangarhar Province worth over 10 million rubles, BAKHTAR reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further Reportage on Arab Summit in Algiers

King Fahd Meets Leaders

LD0906123788 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] This morning, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, received at his residence in Hotel Aurassi His Royal Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and his accompanying delegation. The custodian of the two holy mosques also received His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the Tunisian president, and his accompanying delegation. The custodian of the two holy mosques also received at his residence this afternoon His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president.

Saharan Envoy 'Expelled'

LD0906130588 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, June 9 (MAP)—Authorized sources close to the Moroccan delegation attending the ongoing extraordinary Arab summit said that a few moments before the official dinner banquet hosted by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid Wednesday evening, the Moroccan delegation noted the presence of Abdelfattah, ambassador of the SDAR (Saharan [Democratic Arab] Republic) among the invited ambassadors.

The Moroccan delegation apprised Algerian authorities of the matter, but when King Hassan II was informed of this presence he immediately left the Aurassi Hotel for the "Le Marrakesh", ferry-boat his residence.

Algerian authorities then expelled Abdelfattah.

Moroccan Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali and the adviser to the King Ahmed Reda Guedira later on took part in the dinner banquet.

At the end of the dinner, Algerian president made a courtesy call on the sovereign aboard "Le Marrakesh".

Sources close to the Moroccan delegation said the incident was over and does not have the importance some want to give it.

The same sources pointed out that the incident has not blurred the excellent climate of Moroccan-Algerian reunion.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad Meet

LD0906133588 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, met yesterday with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They reviewed ways to reinforce Arab joint actions to confront the Zionist enemy.

2d Husayn-'Arafat Meeting

JN0906140488 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jun 88 p 1

[By AL-DUSTUR correspondent in Algiers Ahmad Shakir]

[Text] For the second time in 1 day, His Majesty King Husayn has met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The lengthy 3-hour meeting, which was held in his majesty's residence in the presence of the members of the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations to the conference, ended early yesterday morning.

Sources of the two delegations said the meeting was useful and successful and that all issues were discussed frankly and openly. It has been learned that a high-ranking Palestinian delegation will visit Amman at the end of the summit for initial talks on recoordinating joint Jordanian-PLO efforts.

The sources added that other meetings will be held today between members of the Jordanian and the Palestinian delegations.

Al-Jumayyil Addresses Summit

NC0906154188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1137 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Speech by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers on 8 June—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brothers, Kings, Presidents, and Amirs. We meet at an Arab summit in Algiers today with crucial circumstances looming on the horizon. These circumstances envelop Arab societies and pressure Arabs everywhere. The occasion for a meeting is always an exceptional event or an unexpected serious development. Indeed, since 1967 at least, the Arab world has been experiencing a dangerous, critical, and constantly exceptional situation. This makes it necessary to hold frequent summit meetings in order to fortify our societies, maintain our capabilities, prevent the ruination of our just causes, and consequently impose our presence on the world. We hold that Israel in itself constitutes an aggression against the Arabs. Yet, divisions in the Arab world

are what Israel most desires, as these divisions turn the trenches and rifles away from the line of confrontation with Israel to the lines of confrontation among ourselves. [passage omitted]

The president added: Today we all support the Palestinian uprising by being in an uprising ourselves. We extend to it all possible support and assistance as this uprising struggles on its own land against a party that occupies its land and people. We do not take lightly this uprising of stones. In contemplating the results, we discover that it has achieved within weeks what the uprising, as conducted outside its appropriate place, has failed to achieve in 20 years. [passage omitted]

The president added: The uprising in 1988 is in its natural place following its appropriate course. When the uprising began in 1967, and then grew in stature in 1975, it was in an inappropriate place following a distorted course. [passage omitted]

The uprising of stones, with its cohesiveness, implications, and dimensions, creates a new situation. Lebanon has become the only place for receiving new Palestinian evacuees. The South has become the nearest point of exile for the Palestinian strugglers, which further complicates Palestinian and Lebanese issues. [passage omitted]

The PLO has a cause. Lebanon also has a cause to submit to this conference. The Palestinian people have lost a homeland and are struggling to regain it, or at least part of it. The Lebanese people are about to lose a homeland. Will they too become candidates in a struggle to regain their homeland, or part of it? [passage omitted]

The president told the kings, amirs, and presidents: The internal war in and against Lebanon is not a Lebanese war or a war among the Lebanese. [passage omitted] There is no need to resort to proofs, testimonials, or documents. It is a war of non-Lebanese on Lebanese territory and a war of foreigners in our country, amongst and against us. [passage omitted]

The president adds: Because of this; because the internal crisis is destined to become more complex; and because it is destined to become entangled with more than one external crisis, to the point where a solution is no longer restricted to the capabilities and energies of the Lebanese people, the Lebanese question has become a general Arab responsibility. It is no longer a Lebanese responsibility or the responsibility of the Lebanese people alone.

The big question to be asked concerns the crisis of the war of confrontation with Israel from Lebanese territory. Why does the entire burden of the confrontation fall solely on Lebanon's shoulders? Why does the smallest Arab country, with all its circumstances and ordeals, bear the entire burden of the Israeli-Arab conflict, while other large and small Arab countries are regarded as being in a state of truce with Israel? When the Arab countries formed a confrontational front, the Arab consensus was to make Lebanon an exception to the confrontation. Today Lebanon has become the sole confronter. The other Arab countries do not even support it in this. It has reached the point where Lebanon's borders with Israel have become the dividing line between Israel and all Arabs. [passage omitted]

Fundamentalism entered Lebanon in the absence of a responsible legitimate authority. Fundamentalism was embraced by foreign forces who believe in indoctrinating people with rigid ideology and inciting and alluring ideas.

Al-Jumayyil added: We now have several thousand indoctrinated people who have been recruited and organized into advanced cadres, who are motivated by radical ideological theories and backed by massive military supplies and millions of dollars. They have been trained by foreign professionals who have been coming to Lebanon by the hundreds. Southern Lebanon was the first starting point for the fundamentalists. The area inhabited by a certain sect was their stopping place. They have thrown the potential and resources of this sect into confusion. Lebanon has always attached great importance to this sect in consolidating its national and political structure.

The plans of the fundamentalists threaten the Lebanese Republic and disrupt its system. They are broadening the base of fundamentalism and increasing chaos and rifts, which could lead to partition. Also, fundamentalism involves dimensions that could spill beyond Lebanon. If the fundamentalists succeed in creating a model, it could be exported from Lebanon to other areas. The Iraqi victories in recapturing the Al-Faw Peninsula and Shalamcheh were not only victories restoring Arab land. These victories also established a wall to prevent the spread of fundamentalism. Any victory in Lebanon by fundamentalists, who are spending much and making great efforts, would lead to a broader spread of fundamentalism in the Arab world.

Brother Kings, Presidents, and Amirs, you are seeking a solution to Lebanon's complicated crisis and suffering. Non-Lebanese factors are dominant in Lebanon. Israel is occupying parts of Lebanon, feverish expansionist fundamentalists are widespread, terrorist dens working for foreign circles are thriving, and local and foreign organizations are battling out of fear or for control. They are tampering with Lebanese domestic affairs. Can we say, despite all these foreign factors, that the problem is Lebanese and that a solution can be found by Lebanon?

The military and political conflicts and disputes would not have occurred had the legitimate authority been able to assume security. The conflicts would not have occurred if the Lebanese Government had received the required Arab support before the fighting escalated, the

chaos increased, and the partition imposed on the people became imposed between the regime and government, and between ministers of the cabinet.

Al-Jumayyil goes on to say: I have tried my utmost, openly and with honest will, to bring about advanced political reforms within the framework of a unitary, free, and balanced system. This is my choice and that of the Lebanese. I have also exerted great efforts to arrive at a solution that guarantees independence, sovereignty, and stability. This is still my choice and that of the Lebanese. However, the achievement of goals and solutions is beyond the reach of the Lebanese people and officials. It will require the pooling of concerted Arab efforts to resolve the Lebanese issue, which has become a key Arab problem. He added: I am not asking for a magical solution for Lebanese issues after various crises and problems have accumulated. What I am asking is this: Help Lebanon proceed to a solution. The most important step toward this goal is for Lebanon to resume its status as a negotiator in international forums. Lebanon used to be the voice of Arabs in all international forums defending Arab issues. Lebanon's affairs are Arab concerns. An effective Lebanese voice in the international community will enable it to defend its rights, guarantee the pillars of its existence, and highlight the dangers threatening its land and fate, as well as Arab and international interests.

Gentlemen, when Lebanon was in a lofty position, it acted as the voice of the Arabs at world rostrums. But ruined, Lebanon's voice, and consequently the voice of Arabs, is choked. I am not asking that all the knotty problems be solved miraculously. But, I have a request, which I believe could be easily achieved through this summit, a request for Arab solidarity on the issue of Lebanon.

I believe that emphasizing the resolution of the Lebanese crisis would be the key to resolving the various issues and other Arab problems. Is it so difficult to guarantee Arab solidarity on supporting the legitimate authority in Lebanon, so that it can ensure a gradual deployment of the Lebanese Army on its territory, as with the internal security forces? This is the starting point. The legitimate forces are responsible for establishing security. A coherent government would be able to do the following:

1. Ensure a full Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory;

2. Organize the civilian Palestinian presence under the state's authority and laws;

3. Drive the alien fundamentalists out of Lebanon;

4. Stamp out terrorism;

5. Establish the state's sovereignty and authority on all its territory;

6. Achieve national accord and constitutional reforms;

7. End the state of war, collect arms, and return evacuees; and

8. Reconstruct Lebanon and save its economic status.

I repeat: Although Lebanon should be responsible, the salvation of Lebanon is the responsibility of its Arab family. In the absence of this responsibility, Lebanon will be easy prey for the hands of terrorism, which could then be exported to other Arab or international areas.

This is an urgent matter. Lebanon awaits its presidential elections, a natural historical phase, to move from one stage to another. If the presidential elections are obstructed, it is feared that an absolute vacuum will emerge. This will entrench the bitter reality of divisions and partitions, sectarian and denominational statelets, in a state lacking security.

Brothers, Lebanon has been to every Arab summit since the war broke out 14 years ago. Lebanon has been presenting its tragedy to its brothers over a span of time that has witnessed three presidential terms, including mine. Lebanon sought their help, hoping for their support and aid. I am extremely confident that this summit, sponsored by His Excellency Brother Chadli Bendjedid, whose honorable efforts toward Lebanon are appreciated, would spare no effort to salvage a sisterly homeland exhausted by tragedies. I hope that the summit will adopt resolutions for practical initiatives toward solutions. I wish you all prosperity and progress for your countries. Peace be upon you, and may peace prevail in Lebanon.

'Arafat Addresses Summit 9 Jun

JN0906190288 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1605 GMT 9 June 88

["Portion" of speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers on 8 June—read by announcer]

[Text] On this day in which your esteemed meeting is being held, the uprising of our Palestinian Arab people has entered its 7th month, thus reminding us of the historic general strike declared by the grandfathers and fathers of the stone-throwing children during the 1936 war—the strike which lasted for 6 complete months.

This glorious uprising, to which this summit conference is devoted so that it will become the summit of the uprising, embodies the traditions of the splendid struggle of our Arab nation and our Palestinian people. This uprising is an escalating link in the chain of the heroic confrontation of the Zionist invasion of our Arab lands from the beginning of this century until today.

The continuation of the uprising in all cities, villages, and camps in the occupied homeland by all our masses—women, men, children, and old men—in a unique popular national unity has disproved the wager of our people's enemies, who imagined that they could turn the occupation of Palestinian territory into a permanent fait accompli and shelve the Palestinian issue.

The generations, who have grown up on the objectives and principles of the Palestinian revolution and who waged all its battles, including the legendary steadfastness in the face of the Zionist invasion in 1982 and the steadfastness of the revolution camps in Lebanon in the face of the siege of starvation, death, bombardment, and aggression, affirm the vigor of this march and its continuation through this blessed uprising. These generations are exploding the land beneath the feet of the occupation forces. The uprising waves began on 24 October 1986 when our people moved to champion their kinfolk who were besieged in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj [al-Barajinah]. The uprising has continued until it has reached this comprehensiveness, perpetuation, and range with this determination, belief, and insistence.

The Zionist enemy attempted with its war machine and tools of terrorism and repression, filled with rancor, to stop this comprehensive popular revolution of our masses and their blessed uprising. In doing so, the Zionist enemy used all forms of coercion, violence, and killing, encroaching on sanctities and places of worship; stealing lands; destroying houses; committing deliberate crimes; sending herds of armed settlers against our villages and camps; burning farms; cutting off water and electricity; beating women and children; breaking bones; burying people alive; using banned gas bombs, which resulted in the death and abortion of hundreds of pregnant women; and practicing the policy of stultification through the closing of schools and universities.

The results of these organized crimes to date are more than 350 martyrs from the sons of our people; more than 9,500 wounded, including 3,400 brain damaged; and 22,000 detainees in seven concentration camps, which were established especially to confront the uprising. This is in addition to demolishing thousands of houses, burning thousands of hectares of fruit and olive trees; damaging property and farms; and stealing water. This is also in addition to many crimes against Islamic and Christian holy places, which have continued without interruption within the framework of the objectives of the Zionist aggression in encroaching on sanctities, holy places, and the rights of our people and nation.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O ye who believe! Persevere in patience and constancy; vie in such perseverance; strengthen each other; and fear God; that ye may prosper. [Koranic verses] These crimes have disturbed the conscience of the world at large. But, the Zionist enemy leaders did not budge in the face of the worldwide denunciation of their crimes and did not retreat before the complete political and ethical isolation that engulfs them. These crimes have exposed the falsehood with which Zionist propaganda has been deceiving world public opinion for more than 40 years. This falsehood is the portrayal of the Israeli entity as an oasis of democracy that is surrounded by a sea of Arab hostility. Israel appears as a racist, aggressive, fascist, and colonialist entity that is primarily founded on the usurpation of Palestinian and Arab land and the extermination of the Palestinian people. It also threatens our entire nation with aggression and expansion. Even Jewish groups in the world are no longer capable of defending Israel or remaining silent on its crimes against the Palestinian people. Many voices from these groups have been raised calling for a halt to the odious crimes that are being perpetrated against the Palestinian people. They also called on Israel to evacuate the occupied territories and allow the Palestinian people to exercise their right of self-determination.

In spite of this, the Zionist enemy continues to commit these crimes, and closes the occupied territories to world media, as if they are battlefields, in an attempt to pursue the war of extermination which the Israeli Army and the armed Zionist settlers are waging against the Palestinian people. The Zionist enemy is thus keeping what is taking place away from the sight and hearing of the world. The Zionist enemy leaders also continue their crimes against our people and leaders. The assassination of leader martyr Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] is only part of this terrorist campaign the Zionist enemy is carrying out against our relatives, masses, and cadres. The enemy believes that through these crimes it can subdue the Palestinian people's will, insistence, and determination to pursue their struggle and their revolution. The enemy ignores that the blood of our martyrs, which waters our good land, further ignites the revolution under the feet of the Zionist colonialists.

Our people's determination to pursue the struggle, irrespective of the sacrifices, is unlimited. Our people are armed with a great militant heritage; an undaunted revolutionary will; a solid national unity; a comprehensive rallying around their national leadership, the PLO ,their sole and legitimate representative; and a commitment to their objectives, which have been defined by their popular revolution. These objectives are the repulsion of occupation from their land and the acknowledgement of their inalienable, national rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. To achieve this, our people rely on the support and assistance of our Arab masses and our friends in the world.

From this premise, the masses of our people look up to your esteemed summit, which has been convened to support the uprising, as a summit that has been held in response to the Arab nation's call and determination to stand at the side of the Palestinian Arab people. This is also in response to the nation's determination to confront the campaign of extermination against our people

and the need to secure all forms of assistance and steadfastness, to guarantee victory in the fateful battle and to defend Arab existence and fate.

While our people's uprising is winning the widest world support in the face of Israel's crimes, a party that is almost alone in the world continues to support the Israeli aggressor and to stand against the Palestinian people, who are the victims.

By this I mean the U.S. Administration, which continues to extend full and unlimited support to Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. They encourage Israel to continue its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, thus defying not only world public opinion, but also large sectors of the U.S. public, who have discerned the truth about Israel's role and have begun to understand the Palestinian people's demands for liberation from occupation, for self-determination, and for realization of their right to national independence.

The U.S. Administration continues to obstruct the Security Council's role despite the consensus among the other Security Council member states. It also continues to insist on ignoring the PLO and avoiding dealings with it, although a consensus of our people, inside and outside the occupied territories, has been ascertained that none except the PLO can speak in the name of the Palestinian people, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz personally felt during all his tours of the region. The U.S. Administration also continues to deny and reject the right of our Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

Within the context of this U.S. position came George Shultz' recent plan that aims at aborting the uprising, circumventing its results, and rescuing Israel from the political, informational, economic, and moral deadlock in which the uprising has placed it. This prompted our people and the PLO to announce their rejection of such plans as long as they continue to ignore our people's national rights and refuse to recognize the PLO. Recently, the U.S. Administration entered as a direct party in the struggle against the PLO when it explicitly leveled threats against the PLO's leadership.

It even went farther and declared a war against the PLO UN mission office in an attempt to close it despite the UN resolutions rejecting this and despite the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague to accept arbitration. The policy of retreat or submission to extortions and threats is ineffective to confront this American stand, which declares war not only on the Palestinian people and the PLO, but also the entire Arab nation and its legitimate rights to their occupied Palestinian Arab territories. It can only be confronted by a unified and firm Arab stand. This is the right place and time for this stand and this is the real criterion of a true Arab solidarity with our people's uprising and national rights.

The value of such a unified stand is that it blocks the road for the U.S. and other maneuvers which try to tempt this or that Arab country or single out this or that Arab party to further divide the nation and aggravate secondary conflicts between the Arab states and forces in favor of Israel and its hegemony over the occupied homeland—land and people. The value of this stand also lies in the fact it constitutes an influential factor of pressure on the U.S. Administration so it will reconsider its policies and stands toward the Arab issues, headed by the Palestine question.

The realistic policy adopted by the PLO since its approval of the Arab peace plan in Fes—a policy emphasized by our PNC sessions, international legality, and all UN resolutions on the Palestine question and the Middle East issue—as a basis for a just and comprehensive solution in the region, has shattered the U.S.-Zionist pretexts and has shown who wants a just peace and who seeks further destruction, wars, subjugation of peoples, and wants to rob them of their freedoms and homelands.

We have stressed our concern in and real desire for a just peace, through our approval at the Amman and Casablanca summits of an authoritative international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent member states of the Security Council and all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing and with the same rights of the other parties.

Our people, who through their struggle and sacrifices have come to command such worldwide interest, and through their pride in crystallizing their national identity, which is an integral part of their pan-Arab character, are today surer than ever before of their right to self-determination and the exercise of their national independence and sovereignty over their land. When we demand self-determination, it is because this is the natural national and pan-Arab response to the Israeli occupation and expansionist projects. Our land and right to self-determination have been usurped by none other than the Israeli occupation. Our call for self-determination is not insular. How can self-determination for our Palestinian people be an insular thing when Palestinian self-determination is the historic alternative to the Israeli expansion project in the body of the Arab nation?

When our people succeed in evicting occupation and determining their destiny on their land, they will decide of their own free choice the form of their unionist relationship with their nearest brethren, as it has been decided by our Palestinian national councils. We view our people's exercise of their right to self-determination as the response to the alternative homeland and resettlement conspiracies bandied by the Zionist and imperialist enemies of our people and nation with the object of entrenching occupation and Arabizing the conflict and spreading it here and there to sow inter-Arab dissension.

While we adhere to this right, we affirm our full respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of every sisterly Arab country and our preparedness to defend the integrity and sovereignty of every Arab state. We are as respectful of the freedom of every sisterly Arab country as we are of our freedom in our homeland. Our people's adherence to the PLO is an adherence to their national self and identity and an adherence to their unity and the soleness of their representation. It is also an adherence to the soleness of expressing their cause to forestall attempts of the Zionist and imperialist forces to split or liquidate the cause through splitting or liquidating the representation, as the Algerian people declared on the eve of independence in the face of the challenges that the Algerian people were the FLN and the FLN was the Algerian people.

Our people today declare that the Palestinian people are the PLO and the PLO is the Palestinian people. The soleness of representation, just as it is a right enjoyed by every Arab people and other world peoples, also is a right which our Palestinian people must indisputably enjoy. We, therefore, propose that the Arabs must present a united stand at the international conference so we may present a solid front against the plots of liquidation, deportation, and the alternative homeland.

By sticking to the international peace conference, we are sticking to all the requirements of the conference's success; namely, that it be convened on the basis of international resolutions on the Mideast and Palestine questions, particularly those confirming our right to self-determination, independence, and the Arabism of Jerusalem under the Palestinian Arab banner, and not just the resolutions that treat our cause as one of refugees.

The continuation of our people's uprising inside our occupied territory, the heroic steadfastness against the Israeli incursions in southern Lebanon—side by side with our heroic Lebanese brothers—and the political maturity, organizational awareness, and national unity with which our people direct their battle against neofascism, the Zionist fascism, have terrified the occupiers and made them lose their senses, and has given our people the world's respect, support, and appreciation of this brave people and their great sacrifices. This has also allowed the Palestine question to again become the focus of world attention and has forced the U.S. Administration, which ignored this cause and our people, to make shuttle tours in the region with the aim of striking against our people and aborting their uprising to save Israel from the historic dilemma into which it has fallen.

The greatest support that your esteemed conference can offer to our people's uprising is Arab soldiarity; a unified political Arab stand that supports the PLO and the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; adherence to Arab resolutions, particularly the resolutions of Algiers, Rabat, and Fes; and the rejection of separate and partial solutions and suspect settlement schemes that come under different names like autonomy, civil administration, sharing of power, or imaginary economic development plans. This unified and decisive stand is the most important backing that our people are waiting for from your esteemed conference. We also look forward to a more serious Arab position on the international arena, a stand that will impose the Arab will and that results in pushing the UN Security Council to take swift measures to stop official terrorism and savage oppresion against our people, to respect the Geneva Conventions, and to put the occupied territories under a temporary international administration that guarantees the safety of our people from the annihilation scheme, and that will end occupation.

The continuation and improvement of the uprising until it achieves its objectives in defeating occupation and achieving national independence, calls for providing all means of steadfastness and political, moral, and material backing for it. This is a pan-Arab duty.

Our people, who view your conference and the Arab leaders' historic meeting with great confidence and greater hopes, are waiting for great things from you. At the same time, we highly appreciate any form of support and backing offered by our brothers in different Arab countries to escalate our people's revolution and their blessed uprising. It is true that our people have provided the basic conditions of steadfastness: strong national unity, full support for their political leadership, highly organized management of their hard battle against the enemy, and their solidarity with each other and sharing of the bread among the sons of the camp, village, and city. Yet, the bitterness of the battle that they are fighting and the savageness of the enemy that they confront requires an Arab nation's support, with its full powers and resources. We are fully confident that our brothers will be, as they have always been, up to the expectations of our people and their nation.

We look forward to the mobilization of Arab potential and efforts and their employment in service of the Arabs' fateful battle, and to pushing ahead the struggle being waged by our Palestinian people. From this premise, we call for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, and the immediate suspension of threats to Gulf countries. We believe that the efforts and potentialities that will be saved from this will be a basic support to our people's gigantic uprising, in rendering it a success and in directing all the guns toward the Zionist enemy, the enemy of our Arab and Islamic nation.

We have constantly supported Iraq's initiatives and its repeated calls for peace. We valued them highly, especially since Iraq made them while recording brilliant victories on the eastern gate, not only in defense of its land, but also in defense of the Arab land. We also highly value the long-range missiles it has produced. The steadfastness of our people alongside our brothers in the confrontation states against the Zionist occupation, and

in this advanced trench in our occupied territories, also represents a brilliant factor that heralds the end of this long night in which the nation is living.

On this occasion, I would like to proudly note the opening of a new page in Palestinian-Syrian relations, particularly following the fraternal meeting with President al-Asad in Damascus. We expect much from him for the sake of our common battle against Israel and against the enemies of our Arab nation. Is this not, with other things, a good omen for our blessed historic meeting, a good start and a new dawn for our Arab nation?

However, the current bleeding in Lebanon and the Zionist occupation of part of Lebanon will remain a wound that bleeds the nation. This wound must be healed. We must work to protect Lebanon, its territorial integrity, and the unity of its institutions and land, and respect its sovereignty, independence, stability, and security.

On this occasion, we would like to reiterate that our presence in Lebanon is a temporary one that has been imposed by the circumstances governing the occupation of our homeland. Our only demand is to protect our camps and the safety of our people in them within the framework of complete respect for Lebanese sovereignty.

Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses, let our summit be a new starting point for our Arab nation and the beginning of a new era of Arab solidarity and unity that will be commensurate with the magnitude of the dangers that engulf us. Chief among these dangers is the Zionist aggression. Let all marginal differences end; differences which divide the sons of the same nation and common objectives. Let all potentialities and efforts be mobilized to confront the dangers that engulf our nation and that continue and increase under the canopy of Arab division and fragmentation.

For our part, we reaffirm our complete readiness to coordinate and cooperate with all the Arab brothers, particularly those in confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

Brothers, our people's decision is to pursue the uprising without any retreat or rest. Our people have prepared themselves for an arduous march and have mobilized for it all the potentialities and capabilities of struggle and endurance they can muster.

In 1974, I stood before the UN General Assembly and called on the people of the world: Do not let me give up the green branch that I hold in my hand. Today, I stand before the representatives of our Arab nation, calling on them not to permit this racist Zionist enemy and its infernal war machine, or the schemes of liquidation that the U.S. Administration's envoys are carrying to abort this uprising. The Palestinian women, children, and elders look up to your summit. Do not disappoint them. Abiding by the effective weapon of the uprising, and supporting it with Arab potentialities and a united Arab stand is a historic opportunity for our Arab nation to attain its objectives. Do not waste this opportunity. The first of the two qiblahs and the third holy mosque look up to you. The cradle of Christ and the place where Prophet Muhammad ascended to Heaven are appealing to you. Holy Jerusalem is waiting for you so that we may together pray in its holy places. God be my witness that I have delivered the message. God be my witness that I have delivered the message. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. Your brother, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]

'Positive' Results Achieved

JN0906194188 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1832 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Radio team dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] Gentlemen, the radio team has learned that positive results will be reached by the extraordinary Arab summit, which is expected to end this evening. Among these results are the exclusion of the idea of the Egyptian regime's return to the Arab League and the continuation of material support for the Arab states in confrontation with the Zionist enemy. It was agreed to continue material support for the confrontation states during the eight-member meeting held this morning by President Hafiz al-Asad and Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid, Jordanian King Husayn, Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

It has also been learned that the Syrian delegation expressed reservations about statements made in the final statement regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Husayn Meets Various Leaders

JN0906194488 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Eight Arab leaders attending the Algiers Arab summit held a 2-hour meeting today to discuss means of supporting Arab confrontation states and the uprising in the occupied Arab land. The meeting grouped his majesty the king; King Fahd of Saudi Arabia; Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad; Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah; the president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani; and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. His majesty the king later received Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and members of delegations accompanying the two leaders atended the meeting too.

Ben Ali Meets Maghreb Leaders

LD0906164488 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] This morning, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali met with King Fahd, the custodian of the two holy mosques. The two sides reviewed the excellent relations between the two countries, progress in the summit proceedings, and current Arab issues.

The head of state had a one-to-one meeting this afternoon with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and another one-to-one meeting with Mauritanian President Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. We have learned that the meeting dealt with bilateral and Maghreb issues of common interest.

President Zine El Abidine also met with King Hassan II this afternoon, and this meeting, which comes as part of the consultations being undertaken by the president with a number of Arab leaders, covered the progress of the summit and Maghreb matters.

Al-Asad Meets With 'Arafat

LD0906164888 Kuwait KUNA in English 1546 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, June 9 (KUNA)—President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria met here Thursday with Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat.

Well informed sources said Al-Asad and 'Arafat discussed ways of supporting the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

In the meantime sources of the summit said that the final communique will be read out following the final session which will be held at 5 p.m. (Algiers local time).

The sources added that the official spokesman, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, will hold a press conference two hours later tonight to speak about the resolutions of the summit.

Correspondent Notes Proceedings

JN0906175388 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Louis Faris dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] The Arab leaders who met here this afternoon succeeded in ironing out all the problems that were still pending. This took place in the meeting which was held in President al-Asad's suite. The meeting began between the Syrian president and Saudi King Fahd. It became a four-sided meeting when King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat joined the meeting, and later an eight-sided meeting when Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, UAE president Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and the Kuwaiti amir joined the meeting.

Jubran Kuriyah, the spokesman for President al-Asad, told me that the discussion focused on how to bolster and develop the uprising in the occupied territories and that agreement was reached on what will enable the Palestinian people to attain their national rights. He described the atmosphere that prevailed over the meeting as positive and cordial.

I have learned from a reliable source that agreement has also been reached to put aside all controversial issues, of which the Egypt issue is the foremost. The final communique will not refer to this issue.

During the eight-sided meeting, the discussion also dealt with other topics of interest to the Arab nation. At the end of the meeting, it was noticed that there were smiles on all faces.

After this, a Syrian-Palestinian meeting was held in president Hafiz al-Asad's suite between Al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat. Syrian Vice President 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeeting. Nayif Hawatimah, Hani al-Hasan, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, Sulayman al-Najjab, 'Abdallah al-Hurani, and other officials participated in the meeting on the Palestinian side. According to Kuriyah, the discussion dealt with coordinating support for the uprising and enabling it to continue toward the attainment of its objectives.

I have learned that the question of financial support for the uprising has been agreed upon, as well as on the means and channels for transferring this support to the inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories. However, this may not be announced for reasons no one knows.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives 'Arafat

LD0906180488 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers 9 Jun (JANA)—This evening in Algiers the brother leader of the revolution received Yasir 'Arafat, who is attending the extraordinary Arab summit. The meeting was attended by Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general.

During the meeting, they discussed ways to boost the revolution of stones led by the angry Arab Palestinian generation against the Zionist occupation forces.

King Hassan Addresses Summit

LD0906234588 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2102 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Address by King Hassan II of Morocco at final session of Arab summit in Algiers—live]

[Text] Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, Gentlemen: There is no doubt that all of us at this meeting share sentiments of fraternity and solidarity. I say sentiments of fraternity and solidarity because they are sentiments which stem from the heart and from faith;

the heart which makes us brothers, and faith which makes us allies who find solidarity in the word of God and in following the word of his messenger, and in maintaining the sanctities of our religion [words indistinct] our forefathers and sons. Yes, Almighty God says: We made you into nations and tribes that ye may know each other. [Koranic verse] [words indistinct]then the wheel of history did with us what it did with states before us [words indistinct] until the Arab world was no longer the respected and feared entity; rather the Arab world was the sick man of the ages. The wheel of history wished to turn anew and thus what used to be separated came together and what use to be separated became continuous.

Day by day, brick by brick, stone by stone, step by step, we have been able to build a coherent society called the Arab society. This Arab society does not stand still at this point; rather it wants to give itself, its activity, and its international action a framework for action, an international framework which has weight and sanctity. We all work, brothers, within the framework of the Arab League, this league in whose framework we are meeting today. My hope and this [words indistinct] is that my word is one of thanks and not one of doctrine [words indistinct],

I hope that this framework will evolve and I hope that very important amendments to it are introduced so that we may stay abreast of developments; so that we may achieve legal flexibility and scope; and so that we may be able to adopt united stands, irrespective of our geographical positions and irrespective of our economic and social differences.

You Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid: Every time I set foot in Algeria I experience a feeling, because I have never forgotten that while we were in exile your country deemed it its duty to pay the price of blood on behalf of the dignity of its brother Morocco. I was in exile with my father, may he rest in peace, when the incidents of 20 August 1954 occurred. That occasion of exile was an opportunity for the Algerian people to say their word and spark off their uprising. I remember those times when we were in our depressing exile to the point that the incidents in Algeria overshadowed the ones erupting that day in Morocco. This is a fact that a number of people may probably forget, but I did not and I will not forget it.

Therefore, Your Excellency Mr President, I have said that between your country and our country—and I personally feel this—there are special feelings. These feelings are felt by a man, and a young man, who belongs to his small family, my father's family—may he rest in peace—and a man who belongs to his big family, your sisterly Morocco. These are special feelings: In particular, Morocco and Moroccans are grateful, and they pay back a good turn with a similar one.

Therefore, it gave me great pleasure when my turn came to thank you personally, your government, and your people for the hospitality accorded to me during our meetings and stay in your country, in Algeria's capital. When I say these words, I am not saying them out of mere formality, and I am not thanking you because it is normal to thank you.

I am saying this because I feel it. Had it been otherwise I would not have spoken, and I would not have taken the floor. On behalf of all my brothers present here, and on behalf of all our people, I express thanks for the warm hospitality and delicate care that have made our stay both fruitful and pleasant.

I would like to conclude by praying to God Almighty to help us achieve what he promised us in his great book: God has promised, to those who believe and do righteous deeds, that He will certainly grant them the inheritance of power, as He granted it to those before them; that He will establish in authority religion, the one He has chosen for them; and that He will change their state, after the fear in which they lived, to one of security.

Klibi Reads Summit Communique

LD0906214288 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2027 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Address by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the final session of the Arab summit in Algiers, reading the "final communique" issued by the summit—live]

[Text] At the initiative and invitation of His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, their majesties, highnesses, excellencies, kings, presidents, and princes of the Arab states held an emergency summit conference in the Algerian capital from 7 to 9 June 1988.

Stemming from its commitment to the historic pan-Arab responsibility, the summit discussed current and future challenges facing the Arab nation, and the dangers directed against its existence in this crucial and difficult period. The summit emphasized the will to protect pan-Arab security and to safeguard Arab lands. The summit saluted the uprising by the Palestinian Arab people, which represents a step in its struggle that has been continuing for more than half a century in its capacity as an integrated part of the Palestinian revolution. This has contributed to the consolidation of Arab solidarity. The summit also proudly saluted the heroism shown by the Palestinian people in their fight against Israeli occupation, and their excellent determination to liberate their occupied territories and exercise their right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The summit also saluted the struggle by the Syrian citizens on the Golan and the struggle by the Lebanese patriotic resistance in south Lebanon against the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories.

The summit studied the measures necessary to support the uprising, for consolidating its effectiveness and ensuring its continuation and escalation. The summit stressed its commitment to providing all necessary aid, in all forms and by all means, to the Palestinian people to ensure the continuation of their resistance and uprising behind the PLO's leadership until the fulfilment of their rightful national aims.

The summit reiterated its commitment to support the states at the frontline with the Israeli enemy in a way that enables them to consolidate their defensive abilities and reinforce their ability to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore usurped Arab rights.

The summit stressed that the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land and denial of the proven national rights of the Palestinian people, and their oppressive measures, which have taken the form and substance of war crimes against unarmed Palestinians, clearly confirm the racist aggressive character and expansionist ambitions of the Israelis.

The summit calls on the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibility to force Israel to implement UN resolutions and international agreements and to end its oppressive and inhuman practices; to work to establish immiediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories; and to place Palestinian territories under temporary UN supervision that will secure protection of the citizens and secure the proven national rights of the Palestinian people.

The summit reviewed developments aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East. The summit realized that these efforts are still characterized by slowness, ineffectiveness, and inability to confront the Israeli position, which insists on rejecting peace.

The summit stressed again that the principles adopted by the Arab summits, especially those included in Fes summit resolutions in 1982, constitute a basis for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict, and its central issue —the Palestinian question. It reiterated its support for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices, with international legitimacy, and based on the UN resolutions calling for the Zionist entity to withdraw fully from all Arab and Palestinian occupied territories and to secure the national and well-established rights of the Palestinian people. The conference should be held with the five permament Security Council members and all parties concerned in the conflict in the region, including the PLO—the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—being on equal footing, with the same rights as other parties.

The conference considers legislation issued by some foreign states against the Arab boycott of the Zionist entity to be hostile to Arab rights, intended to end the isolation of the Israeli entity, and to improve its economic capacity while it continues to occupy Arab territories.

The conference reiterates the commitment of the member countries to continue implementing the regulations of the boycott, viewing it as a legitimate means that has been, and is being, practiced by other states and international groups.

The conference noted U.S. perseverence in a policy favoring Israel and hostile to the firm national rights of the Palestinian people. It condemned this policy, which encourages Israel to continue its hostilities and violations of human rights, hinders efforts to establish peace, and contradicts U.S. responsibilities, in its capacity as a permament Security Council member, to maintain international peace and security.

The conference expressed its great appreciation for the stands of the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, the ICO, the socialist bloc, the European states, the people with parliamentarian systems, and the peace- and freedom-loving forces that have supported the Palestinian people in their just struggle. The conference condemned the racist and repressive practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the Arab and Palestinian occupied territories.

The conference examined the conditions of crisis faced by Lebanon, and expressed its support for it in ending the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon. The conference stressed its stand in support of Lebanon in defending its sovereignty security and unity of its territories, and emphasized its assistance toward ending the state of war it is witnessing, spreading the sovereignty of the state over all Lebanese soil, and saving its economy. It vehemently called for unity of efforts to achieve national concord.

The conference saluted the Lebanese national resistance, affirming the continuity of its comprehensive support and the reinforcement of the Lebanese people's steadfastness in the face of the Israeli occupation.

The conference studied with great interest the Iraq-Iran war and the perils resulting from its continuation due to Iran's intransigence and insistence on continuing the war, which has greatly influenced the utilization of Arab energy and potential to face up to Zionist aggression. The conference affirmed the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary Amman summit that expressed the Arab stand on the Gulf war, on Iranian aggression and threats against the Arabian Gulf states, and on Iranian interference in their internal affairs. The conference renewed its full solidarity with Iraq, supporting it in the legitimate defense of its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and lauded its response to the peace initiative

and acceptance of UN security council Resolution 598 which calls for an honorable, comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement to the conflict.

The conference reiterated its rejection and condemnation of Iran's continued occupation of Arab territories in Iraq, its continuation of the war, and its lack of response to Arab and international peace initiatives and UN resolutions, and for its refusal to comply with Security Council Resolution 598.

The conference calls on the international community to shoulder its responsibility in implementing this resolution, in word and spirit and according to the sequence of its active articles. The conference calls on the Security Council urgently to take the necessary steps to ensure Iran's compliance with that resolution under the rules of the UN charter.

The conference saluted with pride and admiration Arab Iraq's liberation of al-Faw and Shalamcheh and renewed its full solidarity with Iraq in liberating the rest of its territories occupied by Iran, proceding from an adherence to pan-Arab responsibility and affirming the determination to defend pan-Arab security and protect Arab land.

The conference reviewed the threats resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which has become a threat to the security and stability of some states in the region, particularly Kuwait, and reaffirmed its resolution adopted at the extraordinary Amman summit, expressing the determination of the member states to stand by the Arab Gulf states in facing up to any foreign aggression. The conference also condemned all forms of terrorism being practiced by Iran against the Gulf Arab states, represented by its interference in the internal affairs of those states and its use of violence and subversion endangering the internal security of some Arab Gulf states, particularly of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The conference expressed its solidarity with, and support for, the steps taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to organize pilgrimages to the holy house of God, and for the facilities and assistance it gives to pilgrims. The conference affirms the need to respect the holy places, the rites of pilgrimage, the security and safety of pilgrims, and the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The conference affirmed its conviction that Arab national security is indivisible and that any aggression against the sovereignty of any member state, or any act of terrorism against such a state constitutes aggression against the whole Arab nation. In this context, the conference reiterated its condemnation of Israeli aggression against Iraq in hitting its nuclear reactor; its repeated aggression against Tunisia by hitting the PLO headquarters and assassinating martyr Khalil al-Wazir; and the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, against innocent civilians.

The conference reaffirms its condemnation of the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and its support for the latter in the face of the continuous threats against its security. The conference expressed its backing and support for Libyan sovereignty in the Gulf of Sidra in accordance with international conventions.

After studying the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation, with a view to guaranteeing the preservation of the national interest and its future generations, and protecting its security, the conference expressed satisfaction with the positive developments in inter-Arab relations. It stressed its determination to work more to improve relations among all Arab states in a way that would consolidate their relations and strengthen joint Arab action, boosting its institutions.

The conference reaffirmed its condemnation of international terrorism in all forms and with all sources, particularly the organized state terrorism practiced by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people and in the Arab region. The conference considers international terrorism to be a violation of ethical and humanitarian principles and a violation of international standards and conventions. It rejects attempts to equate terrorism with the legitimate national struggle by people for liberation and independence.

The conference affirms its condemnation of racism in all its forms in South Africa, and the racist alliance between the Zionist entity and the Pretoria regime.

The conference also affirms its full solidarity with the people of South Africa and Namibia, and its support for the liberation movements in South Africa; for the African confrontation states in their struggle against the Pretoria regime to put an end to apartheid and to enable the people of South Africa to retrieve their freedom, sovereignty, and independence.

While saluting the OAU on its 25th anniversary, the conference expresses deep appreciation to the African states and people for their continuing support and backing for the just Arab causes, primarily on the Palestinian question. The conference also affirms its conviction of the need to strengthen and promote Arab-African cooperation, and to reinvigorate its organs and institutions to attain common objectives.

The conference expressed interest in the positive developments in the international scene, in the signs of detente and relaxation of tension, and in the resolving of regional conflicts, particularly the beginning of gradual nuclear disarmament. The conference also expressed hope that this international detente would help boost the objectives and principles to which all people in the world

aspire—goals that have been affirmed by the nonaligned states in their various congresses—in a way that would meet people's aspirations for freedom and self-determination and guarantee the sovereignty and independence of these poeple; in a way that would contribute to international efforts to help developing countries resolve their social and economic problems; in a way that would remove the imbalance in the international economic system, the dangerous negative aspects of which have an impact on third World states.

In this respect, the conference affirmed the need for the policy of international detente to cover the resolution of regional problems in a just manner, the elimination of war in other areas, and the declaration of regional areas like the Mediterranean basin, the Indian Ocean, and others as areas free of nuclear weapons.

The conference expressed its great appreciation for His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, for his initiative in convening this conference and for his good efforts to provide the conditions for its success. The conference also praises the wisdom with which his excellency has managed the conference sessions, which greatly contributed to the conference's success and the reaching of important results likely to strengthen the Palestinian people's uprising and hasten the march toward common Arab action.

The conference expressed its deep thanks to the Algerian Government for having kindly hosted this conference, and for the good organization and preparation for it. The conference also addresses to the struggling Algerian people its sincerest appreciation for their heroic struggle for freedom and independence, and its gratitude for the warm care and hospitality given to the participants.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Summit

LD0906223588 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2043 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Address by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at final session of Arab summit in Algiers—live]

[Text] I stand full of respect and humility on the soil of the land of 1.5 million martyrs. Every time I come to Algeria I feel as though I am dreaming, because not long ago France claimed this soil as its own. The French settlers, who numbered millions—they were approximately equal in number to the Israeli settlers in occupied Palestine since 1948—used to consider themselves a European people who had settled on the Algerian Arab land and who would never leave it. Europe and France relied on the presence of these settlers, in their millions, in order to unjustly annex this part of the Greater Arab homeland to Europe. However, the French colonialists and France were mistaken in their false claims. They were shown to be liars by the great sacrifices and the high price paid by the Arab people in heroic Algeria.

Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, and some members here today, are some of the leaders of that heroic struggle, which confirmed the Arab character of Algeria and refuted the French claims. It makes us proud before the whole world that those who wrote this great story of heroism [passage indistinct] and refuted the false claims of colonialism.

The same thing will happen in Palestine as in Algeria. The Israeli settlers who came after World War II under the hated British mandate, who claimed that Palestine is Israeli, will be defeated, and Palestine will become Arab—not by words, but by the action of the angry generation now leading the revolution, who pushed us toward this summit, which we were not thinking of holding in the foreseeable future.

Zimbabwe used to be an African country called Northern Rhodesia, and Mozambique was called Southern Rhodesia, and the British colonialsits thought that these two regions would always remain under their colonialist control. However, the African struggle refuted this myth, as the struggle of our brothers in Algeria refuted and defeated the French lie that this country was part of France and was European. Now Northern Rhodesia is called Zimbabwe, an independent revolutionary country, and Southern Rhodesia is called Mozambique. You know that it is now one of the countries active in Africa and in international politics. The British colonialists are now ashamed of these claims, which have become lies and have been thrown in the trash can of history.

Even Palestine will become Arab one of these days, despite suggestions that it belongs to Israel. I strongly object to the use of the word Israel. The word Israel should not be used again by the Arab mass media. Even in our Arabic language, the word Israel means Jacob, and this has nothing to do with what exists nowadays, because there is an attempt to strongly establish the so-called Israel. It occupied Arab, Palestinian, Syrian, Jordanian, and Egyptian territory in 1967. This has made odious nonsense of the sacrifices of the Arab nation for the sake of Palestine and the revolution, and the sacrifices of our Palestinian people for the sake of Palestine in 1936, during the British mandate, and before 1967.

We were in confrontation with this Zionist entity before 1967, before it occupied Palestine. Therefore, there is a Palestine streching from the river to the sea. It should be liberated from the river to the sea; it will be liberated from the river to the sea. The revolution has now started; these are the first signs and indications of the popular revolution, which is being led by the generation of anger. This revolution will annihilate, put an end to, and sweep away all those who stand in the face of liberation from north to south, and from the river to the sea.

Those who stick to the word Israel, and who think that Israel is a force that cannot be defeated, or that the U.S. is a power that cannot be defeated, will see in the future,

the exact state of matters, like those who thought that France could not be shaken from the Algerian Arab land, or that British colonialism would not leave Mozambique or Zimbabwe, which used to be called North and South Rhodesia.

We Arabs also stayed in Andalusia for 800 years. We gave birth to a number of generations. Then they said: This is a European land; you are Arab invaders; therefore, you should leave. They established tribunals which investigated people who, if found to be of Arab origin, would be killed. Perhaps the occupation of parts of North Africa these days is to keep us out of Andalusia so that we not return there. The [word indistinct] struggle is between the West and the East, between contemptuous Europe and the East, the birthplace of religions, of revelations, the origin of civilization and the sciences. It is the master of a strategic position affecting the Arab nation. This expansionist and imperialist force wants to set foot in this land, which holds strategic keys such as Gibraltar, Bal al-Mandib, the Strait of Hormuz, and the Strait of Suez, because these strategic keys are sought by the world's powers and imperialist forces, to prevent the Arabs from forming a force so that it can take control and say no, as Jamal Abd al-Nasir did in the case of the Suez Canal.

This shows that there is a real danger, and that the presence of the Zionist entity is but a bridge to facilitate a crusade to this land. Therefore Brothers, we should be aware of the danger. We should be confident of the future and of ourselves that we will win, as we won in the past. There is a danger that threatens the Arab nation from all directions, because this nation, for good or ill, is in a very important strategic region with regard to the world's powers.

There is a consensus among all major powers in the world that the Arabs would not stand their ground in this strategic region. This is why the danger exists. This force is absolutely determined to control this region, even if we become peaceful and show good intentions. But, their material interests in controlling this region will make them ignore our intentions or our submission to them until they achieve their aim and set their foot in this region that stretches from the ocean to the Gulf. They are trying to turn the Arab nation into a big strategic market for the consumption of their products. They will not allow Arab industry to fill this consumption vacuum. They want Arab resources to remain as mere raw material, and they want to exhaust this material so as to feed their industries.

Brothers, I hope that you will forgive me for any clashes between some of you and me during this summit. These clashes were not because of any personal reasons—it would not have happened because of that—but because I know that our nation is in danger and I would like the ranks to be closed in order to face up to this danger. This is what always pushes me toward these things. My problems with you have always been for the sake of pan-Arabism and Arab unity, so that this nation commands respect in the world and occupies its proper place among the nations. The Arabs are entitled to occupy their proper place under the sun and on earth. This is for what I am fighting, and I may pay the price for it with my life.

In spite of the fact that you did not hold a summit conference, or even a foreign ministers conference, after the NATO aggression against your country, Libya, in actual fact you showed solidarity with your Libyan people. Some of you contacted me by telephone and cable and some others sent representatives; a number of brothers came and visited my house and expressed condolences on Ibn Ashur Street and in Banghazi along the road to Baninah Airport for those who were killed among the civilian families. There were dozens of children and women killed. They attacked me with 170 aircraft.

They used NATO's most modern facilities, compared with the Warsaw Pact. It was a strategic experiment for them. How could they test these facilities which were so far untested? They tested them on my house and on my adopted daughter, on my sons, on Ibn Ashur Street in the middle of Tripoli, and on Baninah Street in the middle of Banghazi. They assigned 32 aircraft to my house alone, and the rest for back-up and jamming. They suffered heavy losses and their aircraft fell into the sea. They failed abominably and therefore Libya gained the title of great; a title which the ordinary citizens gave Libya because it confronted superpower aggression.

At the same time, this campaign might have gone on to include other superpowers, but Libya was in the way. So, it was imperative to confront it. Libya has protected superpowers and confronted a campaign by superpowers. Libya confronted and faced and defeated the capabilities of World War III, and therefore was worthy of this name—the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brothers, the price which I paid with my children, and life, was to raise the banner of pan-Arabism and Arab unity, and in order to be able to say no to those whom we do not like and to say yes to those whom we like. We befriend those who befriend us and are hostile to those who are hostile to us.

In fact I was not exposed to this blatant unprecedented aggression against myself, my family, and my house because of the Berlin nightclub or Rome or Vienna, as they claim. No, it was because of this cause of ours, the Arabs, because of the Palestinian cause, because of the Arab unity. That is their target. They want to silence the voice of exhortation.

Brothers, I paid a high price for the sake of our cause, the cause of all the Arabs. Because of this I quarrelled with you, and I might quarrel with you. It is only because of

this cause. But, as for personal reasons, then you are all my brothers and dear to me, and there is no personal problem whatsoever between you and me.

I feel satisfied, even in spite of the fact that I was surprised by some of the sentences which were read in the final communique. I feel satisfied because of the final result. I salute my brother Chadli Bendjedid for the successful leadership of this summit.

I have struggled against and quarrelled with those who were before you. I was a contemporary of a number of presidents, kings, and princes in all the Arab countries before you reached this position. Nobody was head of state before me except King Husayn and King Hassan. Therefore, I was a head of state at the time of your predecessors. The countries witnessed four presidents, three kings, and a number of amirs. You all know that.

Generally speaking, the struggle is continuing. I feel the difficulties, but at the same time I feel optimistic that every time we quarrel in this fraternal way we come closer to unity and to achieving our aim. We should command respect for the struggle of the Arab nation and its credibility in the world.

Our struggle should be rational and reasonable and devoid of terrorism. They accuse us of terrorism because terrorism damages the credibility of the struggle and its honor. We should steer clear of terrorism and conduct a sacred struggle. In fact, our struggle is sacred, and the struggle of the Palestinian people is sacred. We should not care about this expression used by the enemies—especially the United States, the real supporter of the Zionist enemy—when they call Yasir 'Arafat, whom you respect and who is among you now, a terrorist, blacklist him, and prohibit Americans from shaking hands with him or meeting him. This proves that the claims we are terrorists are false and meaningless.

I asked the permission of my dear brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, to make an invitation at the end of this session. I would have liked to address it to you in the closed session, as I said to you the day before yesterday, to attend the silver or golden jubilee—I do not know which, and I leave it to those who know about metals—in September 1989. I do not mean next September, but the following one. Brothers, all of you are invited to share with your Arab Libyan people in these celebrations. You have shared the 10th anniversary with us—some participated in the 10th anniversary—and this is recorded in the history of our people. We have unforgettable memories of this meeting. You have also participated in the 11 June celebrations, the anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. forces in 1970. Most of the Arab leaders, kings, and presidents joined in the celebrations of the Libyan people on that occasion.

Perhaps this occurred before you reached these positions; it was your predecessors, with the exception of King Husayn, who was with us at that time. You are invited.

Tonight, as I promised you in your residence, I ask your permission to send your delegations this dossier, my proposal for you to study during this period, which will be more than a year, until 1 September, following the next 1 September. I hope that opinion will be ready and God will guide us on that day, and make it a great day for all of us to sign the charter of an Arab union, which respects all existing Arab regimes—which respects the royal, presidential, jamahiri, sultanate and amir regimes. But, a union that creates a political framework to form a presidium council from among the kings, presidents, amirs, and all Arab leaders; a union executive council from among the prime ministers; and a council of foreign ministers from among the foreign ministers.

That is the political framework. For it to have meaning there should be economic substance in this political framework: the project of setting up an Arab water authority, the project of setting up an Arab cereal authority, the project of the Arab natural gas pipeline with a unified network, the project of setting up the Arab Academy of Sciences. You might add what you deem necessary, and we will be in contact with you and we hope that no problems will emerge between us in the future so that we can always be in contact to see how far these projects have gone and what additions have been made to them.

If we could accomplish this, we would be leaving one stage and entering a new one, whereby we will have created a political framework to combine our systems. We are concerned to build a military power for the progress of the Arab world. This is what I am seeking and what I want.

I find it very hard to leave you and I hope this fraternal gathering continues. I hope we will visit each other and be in touch. This gathering was no doubt brought about thanks to the revolution of the stones and the Palestinian people and on the initiative of my dear brother the struggler, as I call him, because he is indeed a struggler, President Chadli Bendjedid. I wish you success, and that our pan-Arab struggle continues until the liberation of all (?Arab) territories. [applause]

Ben Ali Addresses Summit 9 Jun

LD0906235288 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2113 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali at the final session of the Arab emergency summit in Algiers—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Mr Chairman of the conference; Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses. With utmost happiness and pride, I address you all as you have given Tunisia and its people this great honor to speak in your name and extend to you warmest greetings, and to fraternal Algeria—the land of the 1 and 1/2 million martyrs, which led the strongest revolution in modern history against settlement and colonialism and set the most glorious example of sacrifice for the sake of freedom and dignity—profound thanks and sincere and gratitude. I would like to extend to Brother President Chadli Bendjedid my personal thanks for hosting this conference and for the great efforts which were made by Algeria in recent weeks so that the conference could be held in the best circumstances. I also appreciate the motives which made the Republic of Algeria call for the convening of this conference to discuss the Palestinian uprising and the means for supporting it.

Your Excellency Mr President, brothers. The honor bestowed on me by my colleagues—their majesties, excellencies and highnesses—is an example of the appreciation for Tunisia in its new era and does honor to the Tunisian people, who are proud of their Arabism and Islam, proud of belonging to the glorious Arab nation; The Tunisian people who believe in the necessity of uniting the word of the Arab nation and in guiding its march with firm steps along the path of unity, which will guarantee its permanent existence and progress. This belief stems from principles and acknowledges the international reality that the presence of economic blocks and groupings leads to the establishment of political groupings. While the European states have come a long way toward unity, we—since the founding of the Arab League—are still uttering the slogans of unity without being able actually to bring it about, because we have not pursued the correct path that leads to it.

Proceeding from Tunisia's awareness of the confidence you honored it with 9 years ago when you chose it to be the headquarters of the Arab League, and out of Tunisia's realization of the duties it has owing to this choice, and out of Tunisia's determination to continue this responsibility with full vigilance, we, during the new era, have directed our attention to the problem of bringing about very close relations between all states of the Arab Maghreb, and of purging the doubts and musunderstandings that used to exist in relations between states, and of strengthening the links between our peoples.

In our opinion, the rules of the cooperation we are seeking from this new atmosphere prevailing over the western wing of the Arab homeland will enable the building of a Maghrebian edifice, a great Arab Maghreb free from borders, which might serve as the solid basic structure for a comprehensive Arab unity.

We will, God permitting, continue to make every effort toward the goal of achieving the legitimate aspirations of peoples of the same origin and the same fate.

It is a historic responsibility for our countries to respond to the immediate call of our peoples, discard what used to be seen as a source of dispersion, and endeavor to settle conflicts, however difficult, progressively, in an amicable manner, through responsible brotherly dialogue and with mutual respect.

This is the only way we will achieve the strength and security of our nation. This is only way our nation will recover its importance, or have effective responses to the challenges it is facing and the issues it is tackling.

Your Excellency the president, brothers, the uprising of the courageous Palestinian people we met to discuss, has become during the last 6 months a massive revolution. Despite the attempts at a news black-out on some of its aspects, and the Zionist enemy's various forms of deception, this revolution has been able to resist, to wake the human conscience, and to impose its existence on the influential forces of the world.

The Palestinian people announce to the world today, through their determination to continue the courageous uprising, that the path of liberation and the creation of an independent state are inalienable. They stress every day, by their great sacrifices and the blood of their martyrs, who are not falling only on Palestinian soil, but in various parts of the world, that they deserve freedom like all people; they are determined to obtain their self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Thus, the uprising has put the historic clash between the Zionist occupation plan and the Palestinian liberation plan into a new stage of conflict.

What enhances our pride in the Palestinian revolution and our optimism concerning the proximity of the victory is that the Palestinian strugglers have, through this uprising, recovered the initiative, and have relied on themselves first and foremost. The battles and confrontations have moved from the border and the periphery into the heart of the Palestinian land, which is the real place of the conflict and its basic origin.

Thus, by this new relationship between the force of arms and the force of faith, the Palestinian people have made great progress on the path of liberation after having succeeded during the last 46 yeaars in confirming the Palestinian identity, and deepening their roots in the land.

We hope, that in the resolutions we have taken, we have responded to the support required by this blessed uprising, so that they can continue the resistance without relaxation, and vary the ways of resistance.

It is normal that the Palestinian people should look forward to our conference and pin the greatest hopes on it, because the Palestinian cause represents the paramount issue of our nation, and the major concern of our countries, until the Palestinian people obtain their legitimate rights.

Israeli aggression was twice inflicted on Tunisia and its territorial integrity was violated because it embraced the Palestinian leadership and continues to stand, with full responsibility, by the Palestinian people regardless of the sacrifices and regardless of the challenges [applause]

Mr President, O brothers. The Arab-Israeli struggle is one of the facets of the struggle between the forces of right and justice and the forces of oppression and injustice in many parts of the world. The triumph over the forces of injustice in one part of the world is a gain for other parts. We welcome the speech of His Excellency President Moussa Traore, the current OAU chairman and see it a matter of duty to affirm our support to the African countries with which we have strong relations of cooperation and understanding. And we affirm our support to our African brothers with whom we have joined action for the sake of liberation and emancipation, in order to reinforce the links, and strengthen the kinship, and confirm our devotion to Arab-African solidarity.

Since the roaring uprising took the Palestinian issue to a decisive stage, the sending of an Arab delegation to the African countries to inform them of the new situation in the Palestinian arena was another manifestation of the mutual support and solidarity between us. The Maghreb, Arab-Muslims and African Tunisia see it as natural and therefore back the Arab world in working toward its unification by the supportive African stand and the search for the most effective ways for Arab-African integration in serving common issues and interests.

Mr President, O brothers. The continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the spread of Israeli aggression in south Lebanon, on the one hand, and Iran's insistence on the continuation of the war against sisterly Iraq, its persistance in threatening the Arab states of the Gulf and its deliberate provocations, on the other, are two issues connected together by many links. They are exposing pan-Arab security to danger and are depleting the energies of our countries. For the last 8 years, Iraq has proved its full readiness to respond, and has responded, to all efforts to settle the conflict by peaceful means, while Iran still persists in continuing the war and escalating it in order to destabilize our Gulf states and other states, and encroaches upon the Islamic sacred places by perpetrating evil sedition in the safe court of Mecca and in the midst of the guests of God.

This war has gone on for too long and every day its consequences are limiting our Arab and Islamic capabilities and are sapping our strength. Therefore, it is imperative to endeavor to stop it by pooling the efforts of all our countries to facilitate implementing the Security Council's Resolution No. 598.

Your Excellency the chairman of the conference, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, in the name of all of you, I renew our thanks to struggling Algeria, the president, government and people for their noble initiative and generosity in hosting this summit and for the warm hospitality received by our delegations. We hope that we have provided our Palestinian people for whom we gathered here, new means of victory. "O faithful...if you help God, God will help you and firmly establish your feet." God had spoken the truth, and peace be upon you. [applause]

Yemenis, Al-Qadhdhafi Meet

EA1006101888 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Brothers Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland; and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, met in Algiers at noon today on the sidelines of the extraordinary [Arab] summit.

At this meeting, the three brother presidents reviewed the current Arab situation and the progress of work at the extraordinary summit. The unionist steps between the two parts of the homeland and the great results brought about by the Sana agreement were also reviewed.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi praised the Sana agreement and regarded it as an advanced step along the road to comprehensive Arab unity — the hope and aspiration of the entire Arab nation.

The three brother presidents stressed during this meeting the importance of the [Palestinian] uprising conference in Algiers and the need for unified Arab resolutions on supporting and backing the popular uprising in the occupied territories. They supported the idea of an international conference through which to reinforce the efficacy of Arab solidarity and the unity and cohesion of the Arab nation.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of state for unity affairs in the two parts of the homeland.

Radio Reports Meetings

JN0906135888 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Louis Faris dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] Meetings on the sidelines of the summit continued throughout last night and this morning. Meanwhile, the six-man formulation committee comprising the foreign ministers of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon, as well as Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO

Political Department] held another meeting to prepare proposals and recommendations that will be submitted to the Arab leaders. The atmosphere so far is still unclear because of failure to agree on final formulas. Perhaps this is what prompted Chedli Klibi, the conference official spokesman, to postpone his meeting with journalists.

The Syrian side found that the Palestinian working paper submitted by Faruq Qaddumi is not sufficient because it was confiend to a resolution on a working plan stipulating the extension only of moral, political, and diplomatic support for the uprising. The Syrian foreign minister demanded that the resolutions be more decisive and precise and that the aspirations and interests of the population of the occupied territories be met in a manner acheiving their hopes and needs.

Faruq al-Shar' said: If we want the uprising to continue or escalate, material support must be extended to it. Political and moral support have never been at any time sufficient to make any revolution triumph over any colonizer, he added.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere was heated inside the summit itself about the issue of Egypt when some Arab leaders insisted on the need of Egypt's return to the Arab League. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi became angry. He considered this proposal a departure from the agenda. Al-Qadhdhafi, who was wearing white gloves in order not to touch anything that might be touched by someone who had shaken hands with Shim'on Peres, as he said, told some Arab leaders, without naming them, to go to China, according to one of Al- Qadhdhafi's female companions. However, some delegations insisted on the Egypt issue. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal proposed Egypt's return by enabling it to participate in future Arab summits without necessarily restoring its Arab League membership. The head of the Syrian delegation responded that this proposal is illegal. He said that Egypt either returns to the League with all its establishments and activities along with the Israeli flag, or will not return until it abandons the Israeli flag. He added that there is no need to invent justifications.

I have also learned that the draft of the final statement of the summit included three and a half pages, including more than one and a half pages on the Iraq-Iran war. The Syrian side seeks to change that, while agreeing to reaffirm the Amman summit resolutions, which call for implementing Resolution No 598 provided that Iran is not condemned because it is not the country that launched aggression.

Within this atmosphere, many important meetings were held. Among which was a meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. This meeting is the second in 24 hours. During this meeting, it was decided that a Palestinian delegation will visit Jordan after the summit. Another 40-minute meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil, in which Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam participated. President Chadli Bendjedid who sponsored a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and leader Al-Qadhdhafi, also participated at the last part of the meeting.

Nothing has leaked about the Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil meeting, which is the first of its kind since early 1986, when they met on the sidelines of the Islamic summit in Kuwait. However, I learned that the Syrian side stressed the need for President Amin al-Jumayyil to agree with his brothers in the Lebanese opposition leaderships before talking with Syria, which will then not hesitate to support all that will achieve Lebanese accord.

As for the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, Syrian and Palestinian sources say that it has been scheduled, but it has not been held yet due to lack of time.

Meanwhile, important meetings have been held. They were considered by observers the decisive meetings that draw up resolutions in their final form. One of these meetings was between Hafiz al-Asad and King Fahd, as well as other bilateral, tripartite, quadripartite, and five-member meetings which will decide the results of the Algiers summit, which is expected to end today after the final session was postponed until this evening, as has been said here. I learned that the issue of Arab support for the states of confrontation with Israel is the issue that delayed the final session because the Gulf states do not want to be committed to specific amounts of money because due to their own circumstances.

Klibi Holds News Conference

LD1006045588 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2232 GMT 9 Jun 88

[News conference by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi following the close of the Arab summit in Algiers on 9 June—live or recorded; individual participants identified where possible]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] [Klibi]...To Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic of Algeria, and to the fraternal people of Algeria I address sincere congratulations on this triumph. Fraternal and struggling Algeria has performed a great service, a service that will have results in the short and medium term, and even further than that as far as the central issue is concerned—the issue of the Palestinian people. The conference, as you know, worked at two levels: the leadership level and the foreign ministry level. There was total response and harmony between these two councils. The leadership council tackled the main basic issues which were: the questions of Palestine and the uprising; the Iraq-Iran war, because the latter is also a fateful issue as far as Arab security is concerned; the Lebanese issue, concerning what Lebanon requires in the form of support and help; and inter-Arab relations. The conference was a very

valuable opportunity to conduct detailed dialogue without restrictions, formalities or niceties. It was a dialogue characterized by frankness, but always within the bounds of the brotherhood that links the leaders and their peoples since they all belong to one nation. This dialogue had many positive features, primarily the fact that all were convinced—all the leaders were convinced—of the worthiness of such meetings, of meetings without the formalities and officialdom that are sometimes evident in official meetings. Holding meetings in closed sessions was successful; it was tried before at the Amman summit and succeeded, and was copied here in Algiers. It reaped positive fruit here, as well.

We do not hide the fact that views differed on some subjects, but we believe that, at the end of the dialogue, these viewpoints grew closer and were in accord on many essential topics, beginning with the subject of the uprising. The uprising has enjoyed unified support by all those present as a legitimate struggle, an effective instrument to give impetus to the Palestinian question. Everyone is convinced of the duty to back it up so that it may continue as the instrument to permit the attainment of stage-by-stage and long-term objectives.

I can say that this dialogue on the uprising has led to extremely important points of convergence, especially with regard to a dialogue at an international conference. There has been consensus on the following points:

- The withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and Arab lands it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

- The abrogation of all annexation measures and the removal of settlements set up by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab lands since 1967.

- The placement of the West bank and the Gaza Strip under UN control for a defined and limited intermediary period.

- Enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national and inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state on the territory of their homeland, with Jerusalem as its capital.

- The guaranteeing of freedom of worship and the performance of all religious services in the holy places within Palestine.

- The laying down by the Security Council of guarantees for peace among all the concerned states of the region—including the Palestinian state that must be set up on the land of Palestine, so that the Palestinian people may have the right to a homeland and an independent state.

There also has been consensus on calling for an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices. The conference would be called on the basis of international legality and UN resolutions calling for full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, and guaranteeing the inalienable national right of the Palestinian people. The five Security Council permanent member states and all parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, would participate on equal footing and with the same rights as the other participants.

These are the main points that were the focus of consensus with regard to the international conference, which is the political dimension of this uprising. As I told you during our previous meeting, the uprising is a path for the PLO and for the Palestinian people, and political action is the path that should bring the cause out of the stalemate that has befallen it for a certain period of time.

With regard to the summit, I would like to add that it presented an opportunity for sideline meetings, both bilateral and multilateral. It was an occasion to review issues concerning a number of countries, either in the Maghreb or in the East. This is very important. Since we have mentioned the Greater Maghreb, we are pleased that relations among the countries of this region are now characterized by a positive atmosphere of cooperation and solidarity that enabled the Maghreb states to play a very positive and active role in the summit, whereas during previous occasions when relations among these countries were characterized by weakness and tension, the role of Maghreb states was weak and sometimes nonexistent. We should record with full satisfaction that the role of the Greater Maghreb in this summit has been present, strong, effective, and positive with regard to the major Arab issues. This is something you may have noticed in the final session: four rulers from the Maghreb—who were, as you know, the Colonel, President Ben Ali, King Hassan—took the floor, in addition to President Chadli Bendjedid, who delivered the closing speech.

These are the main points I wanted to make. This summit has, without any rhetorical exaggeration, great importance with regard to the uprising because it has lent it political, diplomatic, informative, and financial support. We said that financial support does not come first, but it does back the actions. What matters is that the uprising has regenerated the unity of the Arab states in its fullest form, be they in the east or in the Maghreb. These contacts will continue, consultations will continue. This is what has been agreed upon among the rulers, so that there will be a follow-up to the resolutions adopted regarding the uprising, so that they may be implemented in all strictness and enthusiasm, and financed.

If you have any questions with regard to these matters, I will try to answer them.

[Unidentified moderator] Will the brother journalists who have questions come forward to the microphones located to the right and left of the table to address their questions.

[Reporter] Mr Secretary General of the Arab League: As we know, the Palestinian working paper was submitted to the summit. It contained three basic areas: Arab-Palestinian relations; political as well as moral support for the uprising; and the international conference on the Middle East. However, we noted that the paper was not evident in the final communique clearly and in detail. What clarification can you offer in this regard, Mr Secretary General? The second question, if you please is this: We have noted in the final communique that many issues were submitted to and dealt with by the summit, and attitudes were taken in connection with these issues, in spite of the fact that the topic of the summit, as you pointed out at the previous press conference, was the uprising. Do you not see, Mr Secretary General, that the number of issues that were dealt with at the summit has had an effect on the summit's stance with regard to the uprising? Thank you.

[Klibi] The Palestinian paper submitted to the conference received detailed and close study; it enjoyed the care and attention of both the leaders and the foreign ministers. I can tell you that the Palestinian leadership emerged from the conference totally pleased with the various results it registered. I have told you about some of those results with regard to the international conference. With regard to the final communique of the summit, it is customary for the final communique to contain a number of issues that were not on the agenda. It is quite true that the agenda was confined to one item—the uprising—but when the leaders met several times, as I have told you, they also reviewed a number of topics. These meetings were useful because they enabled the leaders to reveal their opinions and to talk frankly about many points on which, perhaps, there were differences or misunderstandings in the past. In addition to this, the final communique also reviewed important international issues, which the conference tackled perhaps collectively or partially. Thus, the final communique is a picture reflecting the fundamental preoccupations, so far as the Arab states were concerned, for a period of time inside and outside the conference. Therefore, we can say that the conference concentrated on one item only, but also was able to give attention to a number of issues that concern our fundamental Arab issues.

[Reporter, in French, no Arabic translation provided] [Words indistinct] Your Excellency the Secretary General, you mentioned bilateral and Maghrebian contacts. The question is: Does one summit lead to another? Will there be a Maghrebian summit after this summit? On the other hand, an incident occurred yesterday evening. I would like to know if this incident will lead to a new Algerian policy toward Polisario? Finally, you mentioned the possibility of UN intervention...

[Klibi, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Reporter] I mean that you mentioned the possibility of a UN mandate in the occupied territories. There is also the Craxi plan. I would like to know what you think of the Craxi plan and whether you think that Europe as such, and as a European Community, can bring... [changes thought] play a certain role and make a useful contribution to settling the Palestinian problem? Thank you, [words indistinct].

[Klibi] With regard to the third and last point, the conference undoubtedly has been bent on securing international supervision under UN auspices for the Palestinian cause, seeing that the United Nations is the one qualified for undertaking a worthwhile action to this effect. This does not mean that we do not highly value the initiative taken by Mr Craxi. As you ladies and gentlemen know, I can say that the secretary general wrote individual messages to Messrs Andreotti and Craxi to express the Arab countries appreciation for this initiative and their high evaluation of it.

We all know, however, that Mr Andreotti submitted this initiative to the EEC Council of Ministers, where it did not obtain the reply it deserved. It thus remained suspended. The situation being what it is, we cannot tie ourselves to an initiative that is still being studied and discussed within the EEC, but this does not mean that we do not value it. We appreciate it indeed, and express our appreciation and sympathy to the Italian people for this initiative.

As for the meetings on the sidelines, they were quite varied. They also took place among the Maghrebians, in particular. I believe they will lead to a certain action. I cannot precede events by saying that a Maghrebian summit will be held tomorrow or this evening, for example. I cannot say that, but there is something being prepared that might result, very shortly, in a Mahgrebian action that will be oriented toward the organization, reorganization, fixing, or probably building a great Maghrebian structure such as the one achieved by the brothers in the Arab Gulf.

With regard to the last question, about the incident that took place, I do not know what the problem is, but I understand that the question relates to Algeria and Arab League Affairs.

[Reporter] A question from the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland—the Voice of the Revolutionary Committee: What are the guarantees for implementing what the emergency summit that ended a short while ago, has agreed upon, especially considering that there are precedents whereby Arab countries did not commit themselves to implementation of what they had agreed upon? Thank you, Brother Secretary General.

[Klibi] First, I do not share the view that the Arab states undertake responsibilities and commitments and then do not fulfil their pledges. This is incorrect. The correct thing is that the implementation is not always 100-percent at the level of aspirations. This is true, for various reasons, circumstances, developments, etcetera.

However, I believe that our states undertake responsibilities and commitments and that they fulfil them according to available capabilities. If we look at the commitments undertaken at the Baghdad summit [word indistinct], we will find that the majority of the commitments undertaken by the states were paid. This is something, in fact, that the parties of the confrontation states admit. What are the guarantees? We have now one guarantee: our pan-Arab conscience. It motivates every Arab, leader, King, and prince to make maximum efforts so that this uprising will develop and continue until the international conference is held. This conference will supervise—with the guarantees of the Security Council and the Major powers—the implementation of the international law relating to the rights of peoples to self-determination without exception regarding place or time.

[(Hamzah)] (Isma Hamzah), from REUTERS: The final communique said with regard to the international conference... I beg your pardon, the draft communique said that the international conference will have full authority, while these two words were omitted from the communique you read at the final session. Does that mean that there is a change in the Arab stance regarding the authority of the international conference? The second question is: Did some states express reservations with regard to the resolutions or some of the resolutions that were issued? Thank you.

[Klibi] The conference has full authority. I do not understand the meaning of full authority. There is (?no) chapter in international law which concerns the full or not-so-full authority of international conferences. I believe that what we addressed ourselves is practical. We departed from the oratory method and adopted the practical method. What concerned us about this conference is that it should be convened under UN auspices and with the attendance of and participation of all sides involved in the conflict, including the PLO, with full rights—full has a meaning here—and this conference should have a role to play and a mission to fulfil. Therefore, this conference should be effective; it should be significant. It should intervene whenever matters become critical to make proposals and guide the participants toward respecting international law. This is what we want, but no Arab has said that this conference should impose. Equally, we do not accept that it should be a framework of the [words indistinct]. It should be a meeting of protocols; it should have effective strength and influence on the procedure of matters. This is what we meant by the word effective conference. With regard to reservations, I can tell you that there was no reservation from any side on the fundamental issues. This I can confirm quite clearly and finally: There was no reservation with regard to fundamental issues.

[Reporter] [word indistinct] The final communique about support for the confrontation states and for the uprising in the occupied Arab territories. Was there a financial ceiling decided upon with regard to this support as well as to how this support can be delivered to the occupied Arab territories? The second question is: There is the Fes plan, which was approved several years ago; today the Arab side is submitting a peaceful solution. What are the alternatives in the event Israel continues its stubbornness, especially when the Arab uprising is the only action currently present in the arena? Thank you.

[Klibi] Please repeat the second question.

[Reporter] The second question is: For several years now the Arab world has been knocking on the door of peace, including the Fes plan. Today there is an insistence on the convening of the international conference with the participation of all the parties, including the PLO. If Israel continues to reject linking its policy with the peace envisaged by the Arabs, what are the alternatives, particularly now that there is no action in the Arab world except the uprising in the occupied Arab territories? Thank you.

[Klibi] I want to say and to repeat that legitimate rights cannot be regained only by dialogue and negotiations or through diplomatic channels—the diplomatic and political methods are complementary—or by translating another preceding or subsequent action or an action that coincides with the diplomatic and political methods. It is the tool for pressuring Israel. I have said on many occasions that the Arab states were determined to see this uprising continue until Israel accepts compliance with international law. Unless Israel accepts international law, this uprising will continue. Therefore, it is the tool of the Palestinian people to pressure the Zionist leaders until they abandon their past policy of occupation and annexation, and of depriving the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights. This is the path that will take us to [word indistinct]. With regard to the support, [words indistinct] this subject is that the Arab League has no (?jurisdiction) to supervise any material support. This subject is left for the PLO and its relations with the states granting this support which have rendered moral and material support to the organization. These states will render this support directly to the organization. They will render what they deem fit and what the organization may ask for. Therefore, I cannot go into this subject, as it is not within my jurisdiction.

[Reporter] Your Excellency the Secretary General: His Majesty King Hassan II, in his speech during [passage indistinct]

King Husayn Departs

JN1006060088 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0408 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers—His Majesty King Husayn left Algiers this morning after leading Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference which concluded in the Algerian capital last night. He

was seen off by His excellency Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, senior Algerian officials, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Klibi, 'Arafat News Conferences

JN1006062788 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Louis Faris dispatch from Algiers]

[Excerpts] Last night was a very long night in Algiers. The open final session was delayed until about midnight, eastern Mediterranean time, when Chedli Klibi read the final communique after the Arab leaders introduced some changes to the draft communique during a final closed session that preceded the open session. The final communique states that the summit emphasized the determination to safeguard Arab national security and to protect Arab land. [passage omitted]

President Chadli Bendjedid then announced the conclusion of the extraordinary Algiers summit.

Chedli Klibi then held a press conference in which he said: What is important is that an international conference be held and that such a conference should be effective. It is not important that such a conference enjoys full powers, for we have left the rhetoric approach and adopted the practical approach. [sentence as heard]

Klibi added: There are no reservations on the resolutions with regard to crucial issues. With regard to financial support for the uprising it is a bilateral matter that concerns the PLO and every Arab state capable of providing such support.

Yasir 'Arafat then held a press conference. He praised the results of the summit and described them as positive and magnificent. 'Arafat added that the Palestinian struggle has entered a new stage.

'Arafat praised his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, saying that it has overcome all past problems. 'Arafat added: We have agreed to continue meetings very soon. We have made the decision to turn over a new leaf in Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Asked about the method of PLO participation in the international conference 'Arafat said: Our basic option is to have an independent delegation that participates on an equal footing with the other sides. However, if the Arab nation should so decide, then a joint Arab delegation is one of the options.

Asked about the volume of financial aid approved for the uprising, 'Arafat declined to give a figure. However, he said the summit approved all the suggestions by the Arab foreign ministers. 'Arafat said he was satisfied in that regard.

According to informed sources, it was decided to give immediately approximately $120 million, in addition to more than $40 million monthly.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then called for a press conference. He expressed satisfaction with the results of the summit.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Leaders

LD1006090588 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, Al-Sayf [June] 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—At noon yesterday, the leader of the revolution received in the Algerian capital Ahmad al-Mirghani, the president of the head of state's council in sisterly Sudan who is taking part in the sessions of the emergency Arab summit.

During the meeting, joint coordination was made with regards to the proceedings at the emergency Arab summit.

The leader of the revolution received in the Algerian capital yesterday afternoon both Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the leaders of both Yemens. During this meeting, discussion centered on reviewing and discussing the unity projects and programs aimed at completing the unity of both Yemens.

At noon yesterday, the leader of the revolution received Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmad Taya the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. During the meeting, the exchanged points of views on the sessions of the emergency Arab summit.

Summit Stand Toward U.S.

LD1006094488 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jun (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has announced that the resolutions of the emergency Arab summit in Algiers have condemned U.S. policy in the Arab region.

In a press conference held this morning in the Information Center in Algiers, the leader stressed that the emergency Arab summit was for the first time in the history of Arab summits, very firm in condemning U.S. imperialism.

He said: I consider that the resolutions were the backbone of this summit. He pointed out that adopted resolutions are the flesh and blood of steadfastness for supporting the stone revolution in occupied Palestine against the Zionist enemy.

In his answers to questions from among the 500 journalists from various Arab and international media organizations, radio, and television stations, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that the emergency Arab summit, which concluded last night in Algiers, achieved a great victory reflected in the positive resolutions adopted by the Arab presidents and kings.

The brother leader of the revolution told the masses of journalists that he personally at the final session presented the Arab kings and presidents with a draft for the Arab Union and that he gave the presidents and kings 12 months to discuss the draft and add what they consider necessary. The draft will then be ratified in Tripoli next year, the 20th anniversary of the great al-Fatih Revolution. He pointed out that the project establishes a political Arab Union, creates an economic, industrial, and agricultural power, and achieves social and financial progress in the Arab homeland.

As for the fate of U.S. plans aimed at containing the revolution of the Palestinian Arab people against the Zionist occupation, the Algiers resolutions have exposed all of the U.S. plans. He pointed out that the Algiers emergency summit is the most successful Arab summit in the past 15 years, which were not attended by the brother leader.

He said that for the first time the Arab presidents and kings adopted a unified stand towards the United States. He added that the first person to lay the foundation stone of this stance was King Husayn, who presented the summit with the reality of the U.S. position in his address to the opening session. He said that we did not expect King Husayn to draw a true picture of the United States.

The leader pointed out that King Husayn stressed to the Arab presidents and kings that the United States considers the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people as a grave and direct threat to the Zionist enemy, and that it has no role in the Arab region apart from supporting the Zionists and establishing them firmly in occupied Palestine.

The leader told the journalists that the emergency Arab summit stressed that the security of the Arab homeland is indivisible and a very important issue.

He said that the resolutions condemned U.S. aggression against the great Jamahiriyah and stressed support of the Arab nation for the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the imperialist policies and in asserting their sovereignty over the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra. He said that this is a great gain for the Libyan Arab conflict with the United States.

The leader announced that for the first time the Arabs unanimously condemned the United States and the United States has lost even its Arab friends because of its aggression against the Libyan Arab people and its continued insults addressed to the Arab nation. He said that this is the beginning of the end of relations between the United States and the Arab countries unless the United States recognizes the sovereignty of the great Jamahiriyah over the Gulf of Sidra, respects the Arab nation, adopts a neutral stance toward the Arab-Zionist conflict, and recognizes the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

In his press conference, the leader talked about the issue of the Lebanese Arab people and said: I have called for support to the struggle of this people who present martyrs every day in their struggle against the Zionists.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that discussions have taken place between the Arab presidents and kings with regard to the socialist countries, who were thanked for their position toward the Arab countries. He said: I called for developing cooperation with these countries and thanked them for their position toward the Arab nation.

The brother leader of the revolution reviewed the resolution included in the final statement of the emergency Arab summit. He pointed out that one of the paragraphs of these resolutions condemns the Egyptian regime for dealing with the Zionist enemy and will impose an Arab boycott on anyone who deals with this enemy that is usurping Arab Palestine.

In reply to a question about the Jamahiriyah opening its borders with Egypt and allowing Egyptian citizens to enter Libya and withdrawing the armed forces from the borders, he pointed out that the head of the Egyptian regime has rejected all these. He did not allow Egyptians to enter Libya, did not open Egyptian borders to the Libyans, and did not agree to the project of developing the desert between the two countries.

He said that the Nile is owned by a number of countries, which is a very amusing matter, because we are talking about the water of Nasir Lake, which is Egypt's share and we want to exploit it.

The leader announced that a Maghreb summit will be held today, Friday, in Algiers to decide the destiny of the Arab Maghreb within a unionist framework.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Urges European Role in Mideast Peace

PM0906105488 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 5-6 Jun 88 p 1, 12

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Guido Gerosa on 4 June in Tunis]

[Excerpts] Tunis — [Passage omitted] [Gerosa] Mr Chairman, do you think Europe has a role to play in resolving the crisis in the occupied territories? What is your assessment of Bettino Craxi's proposal of entrusting a mandate to the EC countries in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?

['Arafat] If Europe were to further delay taking action on this problem and were to decide not to perform its own role in the Middle East, it would encounter a very serious defeat. I am talking not only about politics but also about interests in the area. Europe would lose a very great deal and I would like to point out that Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan laid the foundations in Moscow for a series of bilateral solutions of all the world's problems, including those of the Middle East. The solutions will be formulated by the two superpowers and of course implemented bilaterally. If Europe does not act it will obviously be excluded from the issue.

[Gerosa] Do you think you will be able to negotiate with Israel some day?

['Arafat] I have proposed many options and peace solutions to the Israelis, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. They have rejected everything, however, and refused not only my proposals but also Bettino Craxi's, which are excellent. If they carry on this way they will some day find themselves dealing no longer with reasonable people but with a gang of dangerous fanatics. ['Arafat ends]

'Arafat said he expects a great deal from the Arab summit in Algiers in a few days' time. One of his lieutenants told me that it is thanks to Craxi's European proposal that almost all the European ambassadors spoke at yesterday's memorial ceremony for Abu Jihad, while only the Greek and Italian ambassadors were at the Tunis airport for the arrival of the leader's body a month ago.

[Gerosa] Do you see a future for the Shultz plan?

['Arafat] Shultz completely ignores all the realities of the Middle East. All he has are five noes — no to an independent Palestinian state, no to an international conference on the Middle East, no to the peoples' self-determination, and no to independent Palestinian delegations. We will never accept a peace treaty negotiated without us. There are no peoples' rights without fair representation. [passage omitted]

[Gerosa] Do you think the Israeli elections in November will influence the situation?

['Arafat] Not much. I think there is at present very little difference between the Likud and Labor Party. They both pursue the policy of the iron fist, which is a fascist policy of repression of Palestinians and Arabs. However, I believe there are now some real democrats in Israel and among Jews worldwide, including in the United States. I trust these forces will help reason prevail. I hope it is not already too late.

[Gerosa] How would you sum up the situation in the occupied territories?

['Arafat] No less than 358 Palestinians have died since the start of the revolt, 3,470 have been wounded, and 20,000 have been imprisoned in concentration camps under atrocious living conditions. Some 3,700 homes have been demolished, blown up, and destroyed. It is also a great testimony to freedom and to the peoples' self-determination.

[Gerosa] What would you like to say to the world now?

['Arafat] I would say that we very much need its help — and especially Europe's. I am keen to point out that Italy is now virtually alone in really helping the Palestinians, whereas the FRG has given Israel billions of dollars.

[Gerosa] What is your assessment of the Palestinian struggle in 1988?

['Arafat] I told my people: We reached our lowest point with Sabra and Shatila. Since that massacre our resurrection has begun.

[Gerosa] Do you expect any help from the outcome of the American elections?

['Arafat] Do you want a short, honest answer? Absolutely not. The elections will leave everything as before. [passage omitted]

PLO Official on Arab Summit, Shultz Plan

JN0806200688 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Jun 88 p 21

[Text] Tunis — AL-ITTIHAD — Bassam Abu Sharif, adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, stated to AL-ITTIHAD yesterday that it is likely that the Palestinian working paper will get unanimous approval during the extraordinary Arab summit meetings to be held tomorrow in Algeria since it does no more than affirm and entrench what was previously approved by Rabat and Fes summits on the subject of the Palestine question and the Arab peace plan.

On enemy Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's meeting with prominent Palestinian personalities inside the occupied territories, Abu Sharif affirmed that no such meetings between Palestinians and the child murderer Rabin had taken place, but that he had summoned a number of Palestinians through orders issued by him as military ruler.

He said that all those who had been summoned refused to answer his offers and insisted on adhering to the PLO as their sole, legitimate representative.

The Palestinian official denied rumors about a Palestinian request to Palestinians working in the Gulf and abroad not to return to the occupied territories this summer. He said: On the contrary, we call on all those who can return to visit and even settle down there if possible.

Abu Sharif said the higher emergency committee of the uprising command yesterday ended a round of meetings in Tunis. During the meetings it heard detailed reports on the situation inside the occupied territories and on the programs that have been prepared to intensify the uprising and heighten opposition against the Zionist occupation forces.

On U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' current tour of the region, Abu Sharif clarified that the Palestinian position will not change toward Shultz' plan so long as Shultz himself has not changed the plan.

On Shultz' statements in Cairo and Tel Aviv, the Palestinian official said: What the U.S. secretary of state had said about the impossibility of the continuation of the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is true. But the cure for this situation is to put an immediate end to the occupation and to enable the Palestinian people to determine their own destiny and establish their own state.

Abu Sharif revealed that the PLO has information that coordination continues to take place between the Mosad and other Israeli organs on the one hand and some U.S. organs on the other to carry out new terrorist operations against the PLO and its leadership.

PLO Radio Says Shultz 'Threatens' Arab nation

JN0806222488 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1801 GMT 8 Jun 88

["A Reading of the Political Situation": "The Summit, Shultz, and the Nation's National Security"]

[Text] Brothers: Some Arabs want to be lost in the details and make everybody preoccupied with them and question the summit priorities and what it is going to discuss. They do this under different allegations and covers, which may look on the surface as national and stem from concern and loyalty for the cause under consideration — the cause of the political future of Palestinian land and people. Under these allegations, an atmosphere prevails in the region, and even in the summit conference, that says: Leave the Palestinians alone and leave them for their organization that represents them as long as they have opted for this choice.

We say that at the time when some are engaged in preoccupying the region and the conference with these allegations, George Shultz arrives in the region to say to its people: Your region is heading towards a new war. He also says: The spreading of long-range missiles in the region indicates that future conflicts will be more destructive.

He then asserts: It is true that war is forthcoming. For whom is Shultz directing this implicit warning? Which capitals does Shultz threaten and warn about the existence of long-range missiles? And for whom is Shultz concerned about regarding the existence of these missiles?

We say the Arab summit does not have before it priorities. It is not considering which will come before the other, the uprising or the Gulf war. What the summit has before it is Arab national security. It is the security of each Arab state and the interests of each of Arab people. The Palestinians are not the only ones who are threatened and subject to aggression and against whom a blatant genocidal war is launched. Also, it is not only the Iraqis and the Kuwaitis or the Saudi missiles which are threatened.

George Shultz threatens the whole nation. He threatens its future, its independent and effective existence, its security, and its right to defend itself and the future of its peoples.

The defeat of the Palestinians and, God forbid, the aborting of their great uprising that will continue until it achieves, God willing, its goals, means precisely a success in penetrating the nation's security and existence. The question is not the shedding of Palestinian blood, but the shedding of Arab blood everywhere. Will the nation's leaders defend their nation and its security and future? Will the nation's leaders defend themselves? This is the question with no allegations and equivocations that come from here or there.

Egypt

Soviet Envoy Arrives To Brief Mubarak on Summit

NC1006081788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—Vladimir Polyakov, Soviet leadership's special envoy, arrived here this morning from Moscow on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Polyakov said in an arrival statement that he had been assigned by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to brief President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit recently held in Moscow. Polyakov praised the good relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, noting that they have witnessed remarkable progress in the wake of the visit to Moscow by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Polyakov added that the Soviet Union had contacted members of the UN Security Council as well as the other parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to prepare for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East, noting that the time is now suitable for holding this conference. The Soviet envoy pointed out that he will exchange views with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, on African issues and Egyptian-Soviet relations.

The Soviet envoy noted that the agreement for economic and scientific cooperation recently signed in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Egyptian counterpart Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid is viewed with interest by both sides and will turn a new page in all fields of bilateral relations. He concluded by saying that the Soviet Union is currently discussing the topics to be debated during the Cairo meetings of the Egyptian-Soviet Joint Committee. The committee was formed during Dr 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Moscow last month.

Mubarak Notes Increase in Agricultural Land

NC0906103188 Cairo MENA in English 0931 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, June 9 (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak said 1988 recorded the first increase in the area of green agricultural land as a result of efforts exerted during five consecutive years by Egypt's scientists, pointing out that the agricultural land had been shrinking year after year over the past thirty years.

In an address read out on his behalf by Dr. 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs, today during a ceremony held on the occasion of World Environment Day, the president said that through determined and genuine efforts and intensive investment, Egypt had reclaimed large areas of land which had compensated for those lost in the past years.

Egypt also succeeded through stern and decisive laws to halt the aggression on agricultural lands, the source of production of the present and future generations, President Mubarak said.

This year also recorded the beginning of the first integrated plan to protect lands, agrarian products, water sources and air against sources of pollution, the president added.

Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for 5-Day Visit

NC0906211588 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita arrived in Cairo tonight for a 5-day visit to Egypt, where he will head his country's delegation to the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Malian commission scheduled to begin on 12 June. The Egyptian delegation will be headed by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The two sides will discuss African issues, developments in the Middle East, and ways of bolstering bilateral relations in all fields.

Ghali Receives African Parties Official

NC0906113088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs today received the secretary general of the Association of African Socialist and Democratic Parties, who is currently in Cairo on a tour to contact members of the African Parties Association.

They reviewed the Association's role in promoting African unity and crystallizing a strategy of construction and development in Africa from a socialist and democratic perspective. They also reviewed Egypt's role, in cooperation with African political parties, of strengthening party ties among African states through the exchange of visits, intensified contacts, and agreements on party cooperation.

Sudan

Bombing Suspects Not Part of Abu Nidal Group

JN0906152688 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — Prosecutor General Muhammad Sa'id Badr has announced that the identity cards of the suspects in the incidents of the Acropole Hotel and the British Club are forgeries.

Speaking to the press today, his excellency denied that the suspects belong to Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna's] group or the PLO, but did not disclose their identities. He said a PLO team, which was allowed to interview the suspects, included the Palestinian attorney general.

A tribunal is to be formed next week to try the accused on charges of premeditated murder.

Rebels Report Attacks on Government Forces
EA0906163288 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Rad [Thunder] task force under command of Captain Edward Garang raided the enemy troops positioned at Mafao in Bilinyang village, east of Juba, on 30 May 1988, killing dozens of enemy soldiers. [passage omitted]

Special Bright Star Engineering Unit of Acholi and Madi task forces under the overall command of alternate Commander Alfred Ajuong successfully demolished (Nyol) bridge along Nimule-Juba road on 29 May 1988. The destruction of this bridge cuts off Nimule from Juba and SPLA forces are poised to take Nimule anytime. [passage omitted]

Combined Bright Star units of Mukhshashah and Tingili battalions under the direct command of Capt Obuta Mamur Mete and the overall command of alternate Commander Gilario Modi Horinyang raided the enemy troops now occupying Torit missionary center on 25 and 29 May 1988 and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in men and military equipment.

Oman

Deputy Prime Minister Receives Tanzanian Official

JN0806202188 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received in his office this morning Idris Abdul Wakil, president of Zanzibar and second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is currently visiting the country.

The meeting was attended by the official delegation accompanying the president on his visit and by the under secretary of the Ministry of Health and head of the escort mission accompanying the visitor.

At the start of the meeting, his royal highness welcomed the president of Zanzibar and the accompanying delegation members. His highness affirmed the importance of meetings and mutual visits between officials in the two countries. He also affirmed that the Sultanate will continue to give all possible support to the process of development in Zanzibar proceeding from the historical ties between the two nations. [passage omitted]

Civil Aviation Agreement Signed With Turkey

TA1006103088 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] A civil aviation agreement has been signed between Turkey and Oman. The agreement was signed by Omani Communications Minister al-Harithi and Transportation Minister Ekrem Pakdemirli. During his 2-day visit to Oman, Pakdemirli held bilateral meetings with Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister, and Al-Baluchi, Omani post, telegraph, and telephone minister, with the aim of developing bilateral relations. Pakdemirli will return to Turkey tomorrow morning.

PDRY

Nu'man Chairs Council of Ministers Session

EA0806225788 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Political Bureau member and Council chairman. The Council reviewed the decisions of its seventh session and examined a number of issues and reports incorporated in its agenda. The Council of Ministers also reviewed the results of the meeting of the ministers of interior in the two parts of the homeland concerning the movement of countrymen between the two parts with identity cards.

The Council expressed its satisfaction with the positive results of that meeting, which were deemed to be a practical measure toward fulfilling the wishes and aspirations of the Yemeni masses and a result of the coordination between the leadership of the two parts toward achieving more national gains in the interest of the Yemeni people in the cause of restoring unity.

In this connection, the Council of Ministers charged the relevant organs with making practical arrangements to implement the agreement facilitating the movement of Yemeni citizens between Yemeni governorates and towns.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,208

JN0906164488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,208 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces continued their combat activities last night and today as follows:

1. In pursuit of our firm and legitimate right to tighten the siege on the enemy's oil exports, our proud hawks raided a medium-sized maritime target off the Iranian coast last night, dealing an accurate and effective blow.

Our hawks today flew 93 combat missions and inflicted on the enemy more losses in personnel, equipment, and hardware. Our hawks then returned with their planes safely to base under God's care and protection.

2. In affirmation of the capability and efficiency of the Iraqi Army aircraft, the genuine helicopter knights continued to accomplish heroic missions. At 0820 [0420 GMT] today, our knights spotted an enemy Bell-214 helicopter and directed their fire at it.

The enemy helicopter crashed on the aggressors' positions opposite our units in the I Army Corps northern sector. Blessed be the heroic knights, praise be to God for His continuous victory.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector, 26 scoundrels were killed; 2 vehicles, 1 gun, and 2 positions were destroyed; and 1 ammunition dump was blown up.

4. In the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces—11 enemy soldiers were killed and 2 infantry positions and 1 tubular launcher were destroyed. In the II Army Corps central sector, one weapon emplacement, one infantry position, and one observation post were destroyed.

5. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two observation posts were destroyed, four scoundrels were killed, and one shelter was destroyed. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one soldier was killed and one machinegun emplacement was destroyed.

6. In the V Army Corps northern sector, one of our brave combat patrols engaged an enemy force. Through fierce fire, 12 scoundrels were killed and others were wounded.

Our force then returned safely to base. In another area in the same sector, four enemy soldiers were killed and one vehicle was set on fire.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1988

Plane Downing Denied

JN0906122588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)—A military spokesman today vehemently denied Iranian claims about downing an Iraqi plane in the Arabian Gulf. In a press statement, the spokesman said the Iranian claims broadcast by Tehran radio at noon today were false. He said the Iranian regime always resorts to such claims to conceal its failure to face Iraq's growing power.

'Maritime Target' Raided

JN1006102588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1011 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)—Iraqi fighter aircraft dealt an effective and accurate hit against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast today and returned safely to base.

A military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi Air Force's aircraft sighted the maritime target at dawn today while stalking the Iranian enemy's maritime targets in the Arabian Gulf waters.

Shamir Comments on Meeting With Shevardnadze
TA0906190588 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by correspondent Nisim Mish'al following Shamir's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in New York on 9 June—recorded]

[Text] The meeting in New York between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze lasted 100 minutes, longer than originally planned. It was later learned that the Soviet foreign minister promised the prime minister that the Israeli consular delegation will receive visas in approximately 1 month.

Shevardnadze suggested that the countries in the region receive guarantees from the United States and the Soviet Union within the framework of an international conference to resolve the Middle East conflict. In a highly unusual gesture, the Soviets for the first time permitted an Israeli crew to film the beginning of the meeting at the UN building in New York. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports from there:

[Mish'al] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, accompanied by a host of advisers and bodyguards, was first to arrive at the Security Council president's office for the meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. In this meeting, the Soviet foreign minister wanted to establish an official channel of communication with the prime minister, since thus far he has maintained ties exclusively with Shim'on Peres, whom he met twice in New York.

Prior to the meeting, the Soviets signalled their desire to see the dawning of a new era in relations with Israel. The Shamir-Shevardnadze meeting was aimed at both firmly establishing and testing this new approach.

The prime minister arrived a little late. He, too, was escorted by assistants and plenty of bodyguards. Mr Shamir is well aware of the gaps and openly stated differences of opinion between the two countries, especially in matters pertaining to the international conference. He told his associates prior to the meeting that for him this is a very important meeting. I would like to get a chance to examine firsthand whether the Soviets have indeed changed, or will change, their attitude toward Israel, he said.

Right at the outset of the meeting, the Soviet foreign minister asked Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: Are you prepared to give up the territories—the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights? The prime minister replied: We are ready to engage in peace negotiations at once, but will under no circumstances undertake a priori territorial concessions before the negotiations actually start. It is necessary first to sit around the negotiating table, and then raise all the issues.

Later, the Soviet foreign minister said: We read your address to the UN General Assembly on disarmament, especially the chapter regarding nuclear disarmament in the Middle East. We agree with some of the ideas expressed in that part of your speech.

The two then discussed the international conference. The Soviet foreign minister said: The international conference will help bring the parties closer to direct joint negotiations. The more time passes before a settlement is reached, the more complex the situation will become. To this Shamir replied: We object to an international conference in the format proposed.

The Shamir-Shevardnadze meeting attracted a lot of attention in New York. Dozens of journalists waited outside the conference room for the entire duration of the meeting to cover the most widely reported event in New York today.

[Shamir] We parted and expressed the hope that each side will think about the positions presented by the other during this serious meeting. Naturally, I also raised the issue of Soviet Jews and mentioned our requests and hopes for the future.

[Mish'al] What was the Soviet foreign minister's answer?

[Shamir] He replied at length and in great detail. He is very familiar with the situation. He agreed on some things; on others he did not. We think, however, that our delegation will come to the Soviet Union next month and that certain aspects regarding Jewish emigration will be worked out during its stay.

[Mish'al] I understand the Soviet foreign minister promised that the delegation would arrive in a month.

[Shamir] I believe the date is set for the second half of July. We talked about something that is very important to us, namely the team's terms of reference. We similarly agreed that our relations are abnormal and that it is necessary to achieve normalization in these ties.

[Mish'al] Can you estimate when these relations will be renewed?

[Shamir] I do not have an answer to this question, certainly not after one meeting.

[Mish'al] The international conference was the focal point of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's conversation with the Soviet foreign minister. One could say that the main point in the meeting was Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's remarks to the prime minister, and I quote: I suggest that as part of an international conference, the Soviet Union and the United States give joint assurances about the existence and well-being of Israel and the Arab countries. This proposal suggested by the Soviet foreign minister to the prime minister is new. The

latter said that the idea should be considered, but emphasized immediately that the best guarantee for Israel is for it to take care of its own security.

Further Shamir Remarks

TA1006053088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by U.S.-based correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the UN Center in New York on 9 June—recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, you met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. What is your personal impression of this man?

[Shamir] I must admit that my impression is good. He is a man with stature, a wise, amiable man with a sense of humor. He is a persuasive man, who listens well to the positions of the other side, and is a pleasant person to speak with.

[Schiffer] Ultimately though, after all you have said, you were not convinced on the main issue in dispute between you and the Soviet leaders, the international conference.

[Shamir] He explained to me that this is a Soviet idea or creation. He said that the Americans had been opposed to this all along and finally agreed, and therefore we too should agree. I told him that this is an inadequate reason or argument.

[Schiffer] In your opinion, what are the practical achievements of this meeting?

[Shamir] I think that more understanding and sympathy have been achieved for our position. I also better understand the Soviet tendencies, and this is important. I hope this will not be the last conversation. It is important to maintain a dialogue. When a dialogue is maintained, when people talk, surprising results are sometimes reached. It is not absolutely necessary to reach the conclusion of one side or the other. During our talk he told me, for example, that he very much agrees with what I said at the UN General Assembly the day before yesterday, that he praises the position I adopted on a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and that he is prepared to support this. I view this as a great and important matter. Incidentally, he told me at the same time that he wanted to prove to me that it was not only I who reads Gorbachev's "Perestroyka," but that he too reads my speeches.

[Schiffer] You also spoke at length on the condition of the Soviet Jews. As far as I could learn, Minister Shevardnadze said that fewer Jews will leave because life will be better in the Soviet Union. In your estimation, what will happen to the Soviet Jews in the wake of these meetings?

[Shamir] Well, it is true that this is the way he thinks. He believes that if the situation in the Soviet Union improves, fewer Jews will leave, but I do not think he is right since the exit of Jews from the USSR is not just a result of a poor economic condition or an unsatisfactory political situation. It is the result of the fact that the Jewish people in the USSR have no national rights. Therefore, the exit of Jews from this country is mainly due to national reasons. I think he had not heard this argument before, and it was important for me to pass this message on to him. Still, if the Soviets, as he said, do not interfere with the exit of Jews from the USSR, I am sure they will leave and arrive in Israel in ever-growing numbers.

Shamir-Shevardnadze Meeting Termed 'Routine'

TA0806141588 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] "Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is not revolutionary. For us, a meeting between a Soviet leader and an Israeli leader is routine," Aleksey Podzarev, a senior adviser and Middle East expert at the Soviet Embassy at the United Nations [title as published] said yesterday.

One of the indications of the "normalcy" in contacts between Israel and the USSR was Podzarev's immediate response to the request by an Israeli correspondent for an interview.

Reacting to a rumor that Shamir will invite Shevardnadze to visit Israel, Podzarev said: "It is difficult for me to respond to that, but a minister usually pays official visits only to countries that his country has diplomatic relations with. Anyway, we have still not received an invitation."

Podzarev avoided ruling out the possibility that Shevardnadze would visit Israel.

The Soviet spokesman did not say whether the USSR was prepared to make a gesture during the Shamir-Shevardnadze meeting, but did say that an international conference continues to be the only way to achieve a solution. He said that the problem was not one of low- or high-level ties, but the lack of any relations. "Either there are relations or there are not. Many things still depend on the Israeli position," he said.

"I am not opposed to relations with Israel," the diplomat said. "We participated in the establishment of Israel, and we even had good relations until the occupation began."

Podzarev broke into loud laughter when asked to react to Shamir's remarks that Gorbachev was a great man. "Personally, I agree with him 100 percent. I also think Gorbachev is a great man," the diplomat said.

On another matter, Podzarev said: "We do not prefer Peres to Shamir, or the other way around. We do business with government leaders, not party leaders. When we met Peres we did so because of his government position, not his party position." [passage omitted]

Shamir, Poland's Orzechowski Meet in New York
TA1006113088 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jun 88 pp 1, 24

[Report by Wolf Blitzer and Walter Ruby]

[Excerpts] United Nations—Prime Minister Shamir emerged yesterday from a 90-minute meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze clearly pleased with what he called a "very friendly" and "very serious" exchange. [passage omitted]

Later in the day, Shamir met with the Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in the prime minister's hotel suite. The foreign minister expressed hope that Poland and Israel would eventually restore full diplomatic relations. They currently maintain low-level interest sections. The foreign minister also expressed hope that Polish-Israeli economic, cultural, and tourist relations could be strengthened.

Shamir Reportedly Meets With African Officials
TA0806180788 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by New York correspondent Ya'aqov Eylon and press agencies]

[Excerpt] Yesterday in New York, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with representatives of countries not maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel. Shamir's entourage has been attempting to keep the representatives' identities secret. According to rumors, they were officials from Mozambique, Nigeria, and another south African country. Last night Shamir also met in the UN building with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. [passage omitted]

USSR 'Not Interested' in Mideast Settlement
TA0806183888 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] The Unites States believes the Soviet Union is trying to evade the issue, and is not interested at this stage in reaching a peace settlement in the Middle East.

This conclusion arises from a report forwarded to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem by 'Oded 'Eran, the charge d'affaires at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The report relies on conversations 'Eran held with White House and State Department officials who had returned from the Moscow summit. The U.S. officials' assessment contradicts the optimism regarding the chances of attaining an understanding between the two superpowers expressed by the U.S. secretary of state in his talks in the Middle East this week.

'Eran reports that a senior official told him that the Middle East issue was not properly discussed in Moscow, and that the United States views as evasive the fact that the Soviet Union has seemingly left the question of Palestinian representation to an international conference open.

The U.S. officials believe, however, that the Soviet Union wishes to continue the dialogue with the United States at the level of foreign ministers and other senior officials. A meeting has been scheduled for July between Richard Murphy and Vladimir Polyakov, the officials in charge of the Middle East desks in the Foreign Ministries in Washington and Moscow.

Intelligence Chief on PLO, Egypt, Jordan
TA0906133688 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by Dani Sade and Smadar Peri]

[Excerpts] "'Arafat, who has achieved a triumph through the very convocation of the 'intifada [uprising] summit', will now try to achieve wide Arab support for his line, and will try to use this support to move the wheels of the uprising in the territories." This assessment was made yesterday by Intelligence Chief Major General Amnon Lipkin-Shahaq at a news conference called to mark Intelligence Corps Day.

Referring to the Algiers summit, Gen Shahaq further noted that 'Arafat does not intend to ask for money from the summit attendants, since one of his main problems is how to inject the funds he has recently received into the causes he is obliged to finance in the territories.

Shahaq added: "These monies were meant to be transferred to the territories to lift the intifada's morale. Because they were not, many residents went hungry and had to go to work. [passage omitted]

Referring to terrorist organizations' activities and to the fighting in Beirut, the intelligence chief noted that the Hizballah terrorists will attempt a comeback in southern Lebanon in order to recapture the territory from which they had been evicted during the battles against Amal.

Replying to a question on relations between Israel and Egypt, Gen Shahaq said his opinion is that Egypt has a commitment to peace. Even if the peace looks bad, he remarked, as long as there is peace, it is not bad.

On Syria-'Arafat relations, Shahaq said: "Even the meeting between Al-Asad and 'Arafat did nothing to change their relationship. The two sides ensure that the stalemate continues. Both keep options open and take care not to exacerbate relations between them."

[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 9 June on page A3, in a report on Gen Shahaq's remarks, adds the following: "Regarding Jordan, Gen Shahaq said that following threats against that country's leaders, primarily against King Husayn, Jordan has recently been making great efforts to augment internal security. "The Jordanian leaders have justified fears for their fates, as a result of the Palestinian uprising in the territories. Jordan has gone through a period of unrest in recent months, but now it seems that the king has taken charge of the situation."]

Views Arab Armies' Capabilities

TA0806162288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Major General Amnon Shahaq, chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, believes that Syria's difficult economic situation has had no effect on its preparations for war against Israel. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that in a meeting with Arab affairs correspondents on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day, Maj Gen Shahaq said that the Syrian Air Force continues to receive MiG-29's, its army continues to improve its existing equipment, and more sophisticated weapon systems are being purchased.

As for the Chinese missiles that Saudi Arabia received, Shahaq said that the Saudis now possess weapons that threaten all of Israel's territory.

Regarding the uprising in the territories, Gen Shahaq said that the immediate threat is to the areas on the east bank of the Jordan River.

Shahaq also established that in the Gulf war, the Iraqi Air Force had demonstrated its capability to hit targets at distances even greater than between Iraq and Israel, and has conducted midair refueling. The Iraqi Air Force had also gained experience in intercepting helicopters, especially combat helicopters.

Norway To Supervise Use of Heavy Water Supplies

TA1006050888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Israel has agreed to Norwegian supervision of its use of the heavy water which Norway supplied many years ago. The agreement was initialed yesterday in Oslo, but still has to be approved by the two governments.

Norway complained to Israel after reports appeared in international media that Israel had used a large quantity of heavy water supplied by Norway for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. After a Norwegian delegation visited Israel, it was agreed in principle that Norway would supervise Israel's use of the heavy water. At a later stage, the supervision is to be taken over by the International Atomic Energy Agency commissions in Vienna.

Peres Announces Rabin No 2 on Labor Knesset List

TA0906183188 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1630 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin will be the second man on the Alignment's Knesset list, after Shim'on Peres, with Yitzhaq Navon in the third position. This was announced this afternoon by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres at the party's Central Committee meeting.

[Begin Peres recording] I would like to say that the consideration outweighing all others was my desire to emphasize that peace and security, security and peace, will be the central issue in our election campaign. [end recording]

Our correspondent Yaron Deqel, who reported Peres' remarks, adds that in his aggressive political speech Peres attacked the Likud, saying that no Arab element will show up for negotiations that adhere to the Likud's "not an inch" policy. The Labor Central Committee received Peres' declaration that Jerusalem will not be divided and that no Palestinian state will be established with an ovation.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Suspect in Al-Tawil Stabbing

TA1006140988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Last night the Shin Bet and the IDF detained an Arab from the Al-Jalazun refugee camp who admitted to attacking Al-Birah Mayor Hasan Al-Tawil. The security forces demolished his house at noon today. Our correspondent Arye Gus spoke with the commander of the IDF in Judaea and Samaria, Brigadier General Gabi Ofir:

[Begin recording] [Ofir] Last night the Shin Bet and IDF apprehended the man suspected of trying to murder the mayor of Al-Birah on 7 June. This was an extremely successful operation, and consequently the IDF decided to demolish the house.

[Gus] Do we know this man? Did he act on his own initiative, and if not, what organization does he belong to?

[Ofir] We know that the attack was motivated by nationalist sentiments. I assume his organizational affiliations are known, but this is not the right place to announce this.

[Gus] What influence will this have on the other mayors in Judaea and Samaria and on the Civilian Administration workers who have been asked to resign?

[Ofir] The message I can give to the mayors and the Civilian Administration workers in Judaea and Samaria is that the Shin Bet and the IDF are always behind them and we will not allow anyone to hurt them. [end recording]

Our correspondent adds that the suspect is 26 years old and has already been detained several times in the past for involvement in disturbances.

'Stormiest' Riots Leave 1 Dead

TA0906173288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Ruhi Muhammad 'Aliya, from the village of Si'ir in the Hebron hills, died today of heart failure after his car was stoned near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that several Arab cars were stoned this afternoon near the camp. 'Aliya lost consciousness and died of heart failure at Bayt Jala hospital.

Riots and stone throwing incidents continued this afternoon in other areas of Judaea and Samaria as well. Security sources said that today was one of the stormiest days in the area lately.

Gaza Structures Demolished

TA0906194188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] This evening security forces demolished a house and a warehouse in Dayr al-Balah belonging to people who admitted to throwing firebombs at an Israeli vehicle. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that over the past 4 months, four houses belonging to Gazans suspected of hostile activity were demolished. During the same period, IDF soldiers were attacked 9 times with hand grenades and firearms, and 12 home-made roadside bombs were activated. No one was hurt and there was no damage during these incidents.

IDF Officers To Run Gaza Camp

TA1006093388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Major Daniyel Danon this morning began work as the head of the appointed council in the Al-Burayj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. He will be aided by 12 officers who will serve as staff officers in place of the council members who resigned. The head of the Civilian Administration in the Gaza Strip told our correspondent Moti Amir that the appointment is intended to restore life in the camp to normal. He noted that there were quite a few disturbances in the camp, the local council did not function, and debts from municipal taxes, water, and electricity have accumulated.

1 Killed, 10 Wounded 9 Jun

TA1006112788 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Bradley Burston]

[Excerpts] One youth was killed and at least 10 others were injured yesterday in what security men described as the most violent day in the West Bank in the last four weeks. [passage omitted]

The most violent clashes occurred in the Tulkarm area where, according to Arab sources, at least seven pupils were injured, two of them seriously. A curfew was clamped on Tulkarm and the nearby refugee camp in the afternoon. From early morning, the city was the scene of riots by rock-throwing pupils, and there was general unrest during which roadblocks were set up. The army dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullets.

Sources in the Civil Administration said yesterday that the active participation of pupils in the demonstrations could bring about another closure of elementary and high schools in the West Bank.

In anticipation of unrest in the Gaza Strip yesterday, the IDF command there went on the offensive, demolishing three homes, sealing off numerous alleyways used by suspected petrol-bombers, imposing preventive curfews, and warning residents that failure to erase inflammatory graffiti from their property would result in severe punishment. [passage omitted]

Less violent disturbances occurred in Nabulus, Ramallah, Hawwarah near Nabulus, Halhul, Al-Zahiriyah, Bayt Immar and in many refugee camps all over the West Bank.

Arab sources said last night that soldiers clashed violently with villagers from Silat al-Harithiyah, north of Ramallah, injuring four youngsters, two of them seriously. Army sources said they had no information about this. [passage omitted]

Situation of Mayors Reviewed

TA0906152588 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jun 88 p A7

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] The attempt on the life of Al-Birah Mayor Hasan al-Tawil has thrown all the other mayors in the territories into confusion. Those who throughout the years were appointed by the Military Government, as well as those who have held office for the last 12 years without elections.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip comprise 29 municipalities, some of which have had difficulty functioning because of the intifada, [uprising] and because of repeated calls for mayors' resignations.

Hafiz Tuqan, the mayor of Nabulus—the largest city in the West Bank—stopped coming to his office at city hall about 2 months ago. Hajj Ma'zuz al-Masri [former Nabulus mayor] was then authorized to sign the municipality's checks. Civilian Administration officials maintain that Tuqan's absence has not affected the city's life, because since his resignation the municipality has provided the residents with most of the usual services.

Ramallah Mayor Khalil Musa Khalil also stopped coming to work last week, following attacks on his property and maligning graffiti on city houses. He announced his resignation to the Arab media, yet the Administration refused to accept it and has reported that the mayor is on sick leave—a diplomatic sickness.

Despite the difficulties, Hebron Mayor 'Abd al-Majid al-Zir continues to manage his city. Mayors of other cities and towns, such as Halhul, Janin, Jericho, Tulkarm, Tubas, and Ya'bad, do their best to manage the cities despite calls for their resignations. Others, such as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, Bayt Jala Mayor Farah al-'A'raj, and Bayt Sahur Mayor Hanna al-Atrash, claim that they were elected during the 1976 elections and therefore no one has a right to demand their resignation.

The situation is similar in the Gaza Strip. Gaza Mayor Hamza Turkamani has taken protracted leave, and Khan Yunus and Rafah mayors are trying to do their best while dodging the various perils.

Most of the mayors refused to speak with reporters yesterday. The only ones who publicly condemned the attack on the Al-Birah mayor were Jericho Mayor Jamil Khalaf and Qalqilyah Mayor 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Sunayna. [passage omitted]

Firebomb Cache Found in Mosque

TA1006113788 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jun 88 p A1, 2

[Report by 'Ezra Yanuv and Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] An Arab resident of Gaza told us last night that the uprising is moving on to firebombs, which is an intermediate stage between stones and real weapons.

In the middle of last week, the Gaza Strip security forces discovered an enormous cache of Molotov cocktails in one of the refugee camps' mosques. It is an IDF practice not to raid mosques, but in this instance the forces removed 40 firebombs from the mosque, each one of them equipped with both cotton wicks as well as genuine fuses, complete with fuel tanks and matches. It was all there, ready to be hurled.

A military source in the area confirmed that a trend of exploiting the mosques for firebomb concealment has emerged, and that the IDF has so far abstained from entering mosques even when information was received that firebombs had been concealed there. The source also confirmed that Molotov cocktails had been hurled from mosques at security forces' vehicles. [passage omitted]

IDF Changes Policy on Deaths

TA0906143988 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by Eytan Rabin and Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] "It is hard for the IDF to refute some rumors concerning the circumstances of people's deaths in the territories. This is because bodies are often snatched from hospitals unless the dead are buried immediately, which is the prevailing custom there.

"The IDF is blamed for every death, even when there is no connection between the circumstances of death and IDF activity," said a senior military source in the territories.

According to the source, the IDF has recently changed its policy and stop "fighting" over the bodies. When locals snatch bodies from the hospitals, the army does not interfere and does not try to locate the bodies. In addition, the IDF does not disinter bodies to determine the cause of death.

The Civilian Administration is planning to open a pathological institute in the Gaza Strip this year. Local doctors have expressed their readiness to carry out autopsies jointly with Israeli volunteers. This is mainly intended to better supervise the process and ensure that routine procedures are followed. HA'ARETZ notes that a doctor from the forensic institute has already agreed to serve in the new Gaza institute once it opens. It should be noted that this is a novelty in the Gaza Strip.

Fatalities in Territories

TA0806132088 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 p 10

[Report by Orit Zerubavel]

[Text] The IDF spokesman this week refused to provide details on the number of fatalities in the territories since the uprising began. Since three more people were killed in the past week, the previous official figure of 207 should be adjusted to 210.

Palestinian sources, on the other hand, reported 269 fatalities according to the following breakdown:

— 184 killed by IDF fire

— 51 died from inhaling noxious gases

— 16 killed from beatings and electrocutions

— 18 killed in unclear circumstances.

Sons of Village Member Arrested

TA0806160488 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by Nurit Kahane]

[Excerpt] Last Wednesday, Muhammad Burgal, a 34-year-old law student from Lod, was placed under administrative detention. Yesterday, he was brought before Haifa District Court Justice A.D. Bar who was to extend Burgal's detention.

Due to the absence of an attorney authorized to appear before military courts, the court session was postponed until Friday.

Burgal is the fifth member of the Sons of the Village organization put under administrative detention, a procedure discontinued in 1966 and resumed after Peace Day in December 1987. It was claimed that the organization members were planning hostile activities in the territories. [passage omitted]

Late Mayor's Widow Deported for Aiding 'Uprising'

TA0606135688 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari, 'Ezra Aviran, and ITIM]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Riqadah al-Masri, widow of the late Nabulus mayor, was removed from the West Bank for 2 years after having been involved in the transfer of funds to finance the uprising. This report has not been confirmed by official sources. Trade union heads as well as the head of the women's association in Nabulus have been detained in this affair.

Some 10 days ago Riqadah was summoned for a talk with the Nabulus military governor. Legal proceedings were not adopted against her out of respect for her status, but she pledged not to return to the West Bank for 2 years.

Zafir al-Masri was murdered about 2 years ago by a PFLP squad. His widow is a key figure in Nabulus.

Jordan has begun to adopt measures to restrict the free flow of traffic over the Jordan River bridges. East Jerusalem sources say that additional measures are expected, such as the closure of recently established pro-Jordanian institutions. Jordan is delaying and even sending back residents who cannot prove they will return to the West Bank after a certain period. [passage omitted]

Rabin-Palestinian Dialogue 'Exercise in Futility'

TA0806151588 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 88 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Dialogue of the Deaf"]

[Text] The defense minister's men usually conceal more than they reveal about the meetings Yitzhaq Rabin has recently been holding with groups of Palestinian figures from the territories. Consequently, the impression given is that the meetings are primarily aimed at softening the defense minister's public image in the United States, where he is scheduled to make an official visit in about 2 weeks. During the months of the intifada [uprising], Rabin was not portrayed very favorably ("break their bones"). His meetings with Palestinian figures could create the impression that he is launching a positive initiative and may boost his public relations campaign.

The names of most of the Palestinians involved in those meetings have been kept secret. The intention is to protect them, although each one of them knows that once they meet with the Israeli defense minister, the meetings cannot be kept secret for long. It is known that Rabin has so far met three groups and plans further meetings with other personalities. One group of men from the West Bank was described as pro-Jordanian; another came from Nabulus and included Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah, a PLO member who does not always toe the official organization line. Rabin is aware of Abu Ghazalah's activity. One can only hope that what happened with Hanna Sinyurah will not be repeated. Sinyurah was courted, meetings were arranged with him although he was known to be a PLO activist, and yet Rabin promptly accused him of PLO activity. The third group came from Gaza and was the most interesting because it reportedly included members of the highly-influential religious fundamentalist sector.

The meetings themselves are important in that they demonstrate a desire to exchange views and voice opinions even as the intifada is in full swing. These are not negotiations, but contrary to Rabin's announcement at the outset of the intifada that it must first be quelled to make a dialogue possible, he is now inviting prominent Palestinians to his office just to talk. Can such meetings yield any substantial results? That is another matter, and I for one remain highly skeptical.

The uprising has created a new and different situation on the Palestinian side, primarily among the leadership. The familiar, traditional leadership's status has been severely eroded. It was not the traditional leadership which sparked the uprising, nor can it stop it. None of its pledges about a lull have any value. The pledges these figures make are invalid not only insofar as the PLO leadership outside is concerned, but also from the point of view of the young leadership that is beginning to emerge in the territories. This is a young and militant leadership, rather well educated, and far more familiar

with the Israeli scene than the old guard. The new leaders have far fewer misgivings about clashing with the IDF, as the past few months have clearly shown.

Some of these new leaders are currently in jail or detention centers. They look a lot different from the Palestinians who came to Rabin's office. The latter have little if any influence on the former. Therefore, Rabin's meetings with the Palestinian figures can hardly be regarded as anything more than an exercise in futility. Interesting as they may be, the discussions engaged in by the participants are only theoretical. Rabin's gesture of releasing more than 100 juvenile detainees in anticipation of reopening the high schools will not have much effect. It will merely be a drop in the bucket.

Rabin's approach toward the local Palestinians was skeptical, if not downright negative, even before the intifada and the emergence of the new leadership. His explanation for why he does not wish to foster a local Palestinian leadership as a future partner to a dialogue is that since they are not prepared to assume responsibility for their future, they cannot be considered true interlocutors. For a minute I suspected that the present meetings were aimed at proving this point, because information indicating as much is the only kind leaked on their content. The defense minister suggested that the Palestinians come out against the PLO, but they do not have the guts to do so.

It is true that this group is not prepared to come out openly against the PLO abroad, but the intifada, which bred a new leadership, provides incontrovertible proof that the Palestinians in the territories are prepared to take charge of their fate. They initiated and led the first Palestinian struggle. The old argument against them does not hold water where the new leadership is concerned, unless the phrase "take responsibility for their future" means accepting everything we hand down to them. They have assumed responsibility for themselves both in order to tell us they disagree with us, and to show that they trust themselves first, and less so the PLO leaders abroad. They also want to make it clear that on matters of principle, they nevertheless agree with the PLO.

The first cracks in Rabin's steel armor can already be observed. In the final lines of his interview with Dan Sagir in the HA'ARETZ special supplement, Rabin said things so important they ought to be repeated: "I support a search for ways to maintain a dialogue with the inhabitants of the territories. If held, this dialogue should help find partial arrangements that will ultimately lead to a final solution, which I still see as linked to Jordan. The PLO is making sure no such leadership emerges. Also, reality makes it incumbent upon us to guarantee that a leadership that embraces violence be nipped in the bud. If we deal with the matter appropriately—even if this requires the use of force—and at the same time open the door to such a leadership, I believe one that would be prepared to take its future in its own hands will emerge."

This signifies readiness for a change, albeit not fundamental, in Rabin's attitude toward the local Palestinian leadership. He is ready to launch a long-term process even as we are embroiled in a head-on collision with the emerging leadership.

At this stage, this is merely a dialogue of the deaf. The time is not yet ripe for a meaningful move. The traditional leadership in the territories does not represent those who led the population in the intifada. Rabin, on the other hand, was not authorized by either party or government to change the basic approach toward the PLO. Nor is he interested in effecting such a change. Similarly, he has no desire to hold elections that will officially sanction the rising new leaders. It seems, though, that as far as this matter is concerned, he will ultimately have no choice.

Jerusalem Arab Papers Comment on Algiers Summit

AL-FAJR Editorial

TA0906145988 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Arab Summit Facing a Unified Decision"]

[Text] The distance between the Algiers summit and the one in Moscow held only 5 days before is not so far that one can ignore the connection between its possible results and those of the Soviet-U.S. meeting, which affirmed the importance of resolving regional problems all over the world by a continuing political process.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who originally called for the present summit, was clear in his statement 2 days ago on the eve of its convocation. Benjedid referred to what Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said about the issue of Palestinian representation in the proposed international conference for solving the Palestinian problem. Bendjedid also said that the Arab summit is now required to decide on this issue without the slightest ambiguity. This decision will necessarily mean supporting the PLO in its legitimate and sole representation of the Palestinian people, especially when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in his fourth trip to the region which ended yesterday, declared frankly that the main objective of his new trip to some Arab capitals was to exert direct pressure on the Arab summit to prevent it from issuing resolutions similar to those of the 1974 Rabat summit. That summit was characterized by its comprehensive Arab appointment of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people everywhere.

The challenges at the current stage are great and difficult. The Arab capability to convene the extraordinary summit at this very time, however, means that it is possible to develop this capability for adopting clear and decisive decisions that rise to these challenges. These decisions should represent a unified Arab response to the U.S. plan

through an Arab program to which all parties would be obligated, for solving the Palestinian problem and settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in a way that would guarantee and ensure the achievement of our Palestinian people's national rights, foremost of which is the right to self-determination. This program should also provide the means and serious elements for a comprehensive and just peace in the region through an international conference on which the positions of the two superpowers have become closer, as was recently shown at the Moscow summit.

Failure, God forbid, in this challenge will not only be reflected in the failure of an extraordinary Arab summit, as many previous Arab summits have failed, but this time will mean the loss of an international opportunity for a political solution and the waste of a long-awaited intensive Arab effort. Perhaps this very fact affirms the need for success of the present Arab summit in determining a joint Arab position and formulating a unified decision.

AL-NAHAR Editorial

TA1006070488 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Required From the Arab Summit—A Realistic Political Vision"]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit convened in Algiers is considered the initial expression of the response by the Arab nation, represented by its leaders, to the call by the kinfolk in the occupied homeland. The hopes pinned on this decisive summit are great. King Husayn placed before the Arab leaders a responsible pan-Arab vision based on a clear strategy and a rational policy that calls on all the leaders to shoulder their responsibilities and make decisions that will determine the course of national action and pan-Arab struggle for long years to come.

What King Husayn proposed is what the peoples of our Arab nation, including the Palestinian people, are calling for, namely a commitment to achieve what is possible and what can be attained. Politics is the art of the possible, and what is possible under the present international and Arab conditions is the convocation of an international conference with the participation of the Security Council's permanent member states and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, as well as acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This is the political program that can be implemented.

On the other hand, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat put forward the Palestinian concept for the coming stage of the struggle. He requested financial support and intensive political effort from the Arab nation, and rejected U.S. plans. He called for an international conference attended by the PLO on equal footing with the other parties, or in a joint Arab-Palestinian delegation. Moreover, he placed special emphasis on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

By these remarks Yasir 'Arafat expressed the hopes and aspirations of all Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories. He linked a political solution with the uprising and epitomized the true Palestinian demands. This is the document produced by the Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied territories which has entered its seventh month.

The attainment of these objectives, however, requires a great deal of continuous and courageous work. It also requires a mechanism for implementation because what 'Arafat is calling for is a long-range strategy that necessitates a struggle lasting for generations.

The responsibility for responding to these political questions relating to a political settlement of the Palestinian problem falls on the shoulders of the Arab leaders. These are difficult questions the response to which should be on a pan-Arab level and not a regional level.

There is an Arab and Palestinian consensus on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied territories, under the leadership of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These are the Palestinian people's aspirations and constitute the depth of the struggle that has lasted more than 70 years.

What is now required from the Arab leaders is to reconcile the Palestinian demands with Arab potentials.

Support for the Palestinian people's uprising in particular, and the Palestinian cause in general, will remain in its present state as long as the extraordinary Arab summit conference does not agree on a formula that takes advantage of the uprising. This formula should impose on Israel and the world a concept of a clear political position for the end of the occupation and the return of Palestinian land to Palestinian sovereignty within an Arab framework and divorced from rhetoric.

What is required from the Arab summit conference is to unify the Arab perspective toward various aspects of the prevailing position. Otherwise history will rule that this summit failed to respond to the level of events and responsibility. Will the summit respond and rise to the occasion of events and suffering in the occupied land?

Number of Tourists Drops 21 Percent in May

TA0806162788 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 88 p 9

[Text] The number of tourists arriving in Israel was down a sharp 21 percent last month, compared with last year's record levels, providing further indication of a slump in tourism, figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed.

Some 86,000 people arrived in the country in May, compared with 110,000 at the same time a year ago. The figure was somewhat higher than the 81,000 who entered in May 1986, when the industry was in the midst of a severe slump. Among tourists arriving by air, the largest and most important category, the drop was an even sharper 23.4 percent, to 72,000.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of overall May arrivals was off 13 percent compared with the average for March-April.

May marked the third month of declines in tourist arrivals, and the drop has gained momentum each month. March saw a seasonally adjusted 6.2 percent decline from year-earlier levels, while April registered a 17.3 percent fall. Although the intifada [uprising], which has been widely blamed for the slump, began in December, the number of tourists arrivals was actually up on 1987's record levels in January and February, although the tourist trade is small in those months.

Tourism industry sources have also cited high prices for airfares and hotels as discouraging tourists, as well as the weaker dollar, which has given Americans second thoughts about travelling to Europe and Israel in package tours.

For the first five months of 1988, the year-on-year decline in tourist arrivals was less, amounting to 6 percent for overall arrivals and 8 percent for those coming by air. All told, 529,300 people entered Israel in January-May.

For May, all categories of incoming tourism were down except for passengers disembarking from cruise ships and entries from Lebanon. The number of cruise-ship arrivals increased to 13,700 from 12,600 in May 1987, while the number of arrivals from Lebanon—which does not represent tourism so much as Lebanese coming to work in Israel—was up one third to 3,600. Arrivals from Jordan were down by a third.

Briefs

Trade Balance With Mexico

In a first deal of its kind, Pemex, the Mexican state oil company, is sending a helicopter to the Israel Aircraft Industries for repairs. The move comes as a result of Israeli pressure on Mexico to narrow Mexico's trade surplus with Israel. Israeli imports from Mexico have amounted to $10 billion over the last 10 years, while its exports have come to just $100 million. [Excerpts] [*TA0906181688 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 88 p 8*]

Inter-Palestinian Clashes Continue in Camps

NC0906163388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Violent clashes have been taking place between pro-'Arafat Palestinians and the dissidents in the Burj al-Barajinah camps since 1830 today. The combatants are using various types of medium- and heavy-caliber machineguns.

A Fatah official earlier accused the dissidents of persisting in shelling and destroying Burj al-Barajinah from emplacements around the camp and in West Beirut. He noted that this escalation is an attempt to harm the Algiers summit resolutions regarding Palestinian activity in the West Bank and Gaza.

Cease-Fire Not Observed

NC0906195788 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Fighting continues to rage between pro-'Arafat Palestinians and dissidents in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila. The situation flared up in Burj al-Barajinah in the afternoon and later intensified in Shatila in the evening. Rockets and artillery were used in the fighting.

A cease-fire agreement was reached at 1845, but none of the combatants has as yet honored it. According to security sources, pro-'Arafat positions in Shatila came under bombardment from artillery emplacements in the Sports City and Al-Raml al-'Ali, where Syrian occupation forces are deployed.

Syrians Withdraw

NC1006073988 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Fighting has intensified between pro-'Arafat and dissident Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. Heavy-caliber automatic weapons, rockets, and artillery are now being used.

Last night's intense clashes led to the withdrawal of the Syrian occupation forces from their positions around the Burj al-Barajinah camp to Karm Rahhal, the internal neighborhoods of Harat Hurayk, and the 'Ayn al-Sikkah area.

The occupation forces have reinforced their positions on the airport road, bringing in about 12 60-mm and 82-mm cannons to the Al-Mashnuq-Al-'Amiliyah area.

Palestinian sources have estimated the number of casualties over the past 2 days at 6 dead and 13 wounded. Syrian sources, however, have noted that 10 people have been killed and 20 others wounded.

DFLP Withdraws From Camps Committee

NC0806072388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] A DFLP spokesman has announced that the Front has withdrawn from the camps central follow-up committee and has frozen its participation in the committee and the disengagement security force.

The spokesman expressed regret over the statement released by the PNSF yesterday, which noted the DFLP's stand on the inter-Palestinian internecine fighting.

'Senior' South Lebanese Army Commander Killed

TA0906130388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Ahmad 'Ali Muhammad Ahmad, a senior Shi'ite South Lebanese Army commander, was killed last night in Jazzin in the security strip. He was killed while driving his car on the road between Al-Rayhan and Qatran. The circumstances of the assault have not been reported.

SLA, Israelis Shell Villages in West Al-Biqa'

NC0906145288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] The South Lebanese Army [SLA] and Israeli forces have been directing artillery fire at the Maydun and 'Ayn al-Tinah area in western Al-Biqa' since 1300 today. Clashes in the area last night between Israeli and SLA troops and fundamentalist gunmen resulted in four fundamentalists being killed.

SLA and Israeli forces advanced into the Maydun area in western Al-Biqa' outside the security zone last month, destroying Hizballah strongholds and killing many of its fighters.

Syrians Arrest 6 Hizballah Men in Car Bombing

NC0806124488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Syrian forces have arrested 15 persons for interrogation in connection with the car bomb which exploded in the Al-Maramil-Al-Awza'i area yesterday, killing 5 people and wounding over 30 others. Six Hizballah members are among the detainees.

It has been learned that the owner of the booby-trapped car was Ahmad 'Ali 'Assaf, the Hizballah official in Al-Awza'i, who was killed in the explosion. The internal security forces have begun their investigation with his son, 'Ali.

Syrians Arrest Former Amal Official's Brother

NC0606142188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] According to sources close to 'Aqil Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's former military official, Syrian occupation forces stormed 'Aqil Hamiyah's home in the southern suburb 2 days ago and arrested one of his brothers, who was subsequently moved to the Al-Mazzah Prison near Damascus. The sources also added that a Syrian checkpoint in Al-Awza'i had intercepted Hamiyah's car in order to arrest him, but that Hamiyah was not in it at the time.

Radio Cites TISHRIN on Joint Arab Action

JN1006071588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Constants of the Pan-Arab Stand," TISHRIN says: Through the efforts, actions, and meetings that took place during the extraordinary Algiers Arab summit, Syria has translated its faith in the importance of joint Arab action which certainly is an urgent popular demand from the ocean to the Gulf and which is supported by the peace and freedom-loving people in the world.

Through the efforts of its leader Al-Asad and its absolute faith in the Arab masses, Syria considers any joint Arab action from the lowest echelons of responsibility to the Arab summit to be an urgent pan-Arab task and Arab force in terms of the huge material and human resources that have not yet been used in the manner required for the pan-Arab battle.

This force should be exploited as it occupies a prominent place among the international community and within its institutions. It is also based on a solid strategic foundation that draws its strength from the uncontested rights of the broad masses, as leader Al-Asad stated on the 25th anniversary of the 8 March revolution.

From this premise, the Syrian Arab role became more apparent at the current Algiers summit when it abided by the militant and pan-Arab axioms and the political truisms the Arabs had acknowledged in previous summits.

Syria has been practicing these axioms and truisms with clear vision and sincere performance toward the real danger that threatens the Arabs; namely, the Zionist threat and ways to confront it.

CPC Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN0806203288 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jun (SANA)—The CPC delegation headed by Li Ximing, member of the Politburo and the CPC secretary in Beijing, arrived here today on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

The PRC delegation will hold party and political talks with party and government leaders on ways to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and friendly countries.

Afghanistan

Najibullah, Gandhi Discuss Regional Situation

LD1006083488 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0436 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 9, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan met Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, here on Wednesday, our special correspondent reports from New York.

Matters on mutual relations between the two countries, situation in the region, process of the realisation of the policy of national reconciliation in the Republic of Afghanistan and implementation of the Geneva accords and some other matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

The Indian prime minister once again confirmed his firm support to the policy of national reconciliation and the Geneva accords on the solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

Najibullah, Brazilian President Confer at UN

LD1006083888 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0439 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 9, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, met with the president of Brazil at the headquarters of the UN at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

Matters of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting. 'Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, and Shah Muhammad Dost, ambassador and permanent representative of the Republic of Afghanistan, in the UN were also present at the meeting.

Also, Najibullah took part in a luncheon given by the secretary general of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in honour of the heads of participating countries to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament at the headquarters of the UN.

The president of Afghanistan in a interview with CNN television network, explained internal situation in the country as well as the process of the policy of national reconciliation and the Geneva accords.

Najibullah Leaves UN Conference for Cuba

LD0906203588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Esteemed President Najibullah, who went to New York to address the 3d general UN session on disarmament, left New York for Havana at 0900.

Shah Muhammad Dost, ambassador and permanent Afghan representative to the UN; the charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy in Washington; and the Afghan UN office's staff were present to say farewell at the airport in New York.

Reportage on Najibullah Visit to Cuba

For Havana media reports on President Najibullah's visit to Cuba, including reports on official talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, see the Cuba section of the 10 June Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

UN Notified of 18th Pakistani Violation

LD1006084288 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0433 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR—The eighteenth notice of the Republic of Afghanistan on violation of the Geneva accords by Pakistan was handed over to the United Nation Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) based in Kabul today, the liaison office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan with the UNGOMAP reports.

The notice has firmly requested the UNGOMAP to draw attention of the Pakistani side for the all-sided observance of the Geneva accords.

While mentioning the hostile propaganda of Pakistan against the Republic of Afghanistan the notice has asked the UNGOMAP by adopting specific measures prevent the repetition of such propaganda and to inform the authorities of the Republic of Afghanistan of its results.

Soviets Depart Gardeyz, Hand Over Installations

LD0906204488 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held in Gardeyz recently to present the honorary banner of the Afghan Defense Ministry in appreciation of the successful completion of the international duties of the limited military units of the Soviet Union based in Gardeyz. [passage omitted]

It is also reported that the units of the Soviet military contingents in Paktia Province left today on the basis of the Geneva accords for their peace-loving country after completing their international duties. [passage omitted]

The report adds that after the military units withdrew from Gardeyz, these units' essential installations were handed over to the forces in Paktia. [passage omitted]

Transfer Nangarhar Facilities

LD1006083188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR—Economic and military establishments built by the military contingent of the Soviet Union during their stay in Nangarhar Province were put at the disposal of the military garrison of that province.

The establishments worth over ten million roubles include forty nine residential parks, seven power generators, three water pumps, a well-equipped constructional workshop, fifteen vehicles, a gymnasium, a modern kitchen, five dining rooms, a swimming pool, a steam house and a well-equipped hospital.

A bread baking factory (silo) with a capacity of producing one ton of bread daily, an automoatic telephone network of one hundred lines were put freely at the disposal of the said garrison as well.

Missiles Discovered, Defused in Farah Province

LD0906090588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The courageous security forces in Farah Province have prevented a sad incident with their timely action.

BAKHTAR's military section reports that 22 surface-to-surface missiles which were ready to be fired by criminal extremists on residential areas of Farah city were discovered by the security forces with the direct cooperation of the inhabitants of this region. After being defused the missiles were removed.

Commerce Minister, 'Lobbyist' Interviewed

PM0806115588 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 May 88 p 12

[Report on an interview with Commerce Minister Muhammad Khan Jalalar and Khan Zia Khan Nasri, government "lobbyist," "in Jalalar's home" by Tom Vuori: "Perhaps It Is Not Too Late..."; on Id al-Fitr]

[Text] "The government has made enormous mistakes and fatal miscalculations. They will now be put right. Perhaps," Muhammad Khan Jalalar said, "perhaps it is not too late."

Jalalar is one of the heavyweight ministers in the government in Kabul. Jalalar is also a survivor, comparable to Otto Ville Kuusinen [Finnish communist leader who lived in exile in the Soviet Union between World War I and World War I] in Moscow.

Today Jalalar is 52 and has been in the thick of things since King Zahir Shah's days.

He survived Daud's palace coup (1973). Daud did not survive. He survived Taraki's revolution (1978). Taraki did not survive. He survived Amin's reign of terror. Amin himself suffered the same fate as the perhaps 10,000 political opponents he had executed (1979).

Jalalar survived Babrak Karmal, who was toppled but is still alive, it is true, and "caring for his health" as the guest of the Soviet Union at a resort somewhere on the Black Sea.

Now Muhammad Khan Jalalar is one of incumbent President Najibullah's closest advisers and is responsible for the economy and trade in Afghanistan. Jalalar is a technocrat. He has never been and will never become a member of the party.

If things were to go so badly that Kabul fell and the "long knives" were to be used one night, there are not many Western diplomats who would raise an eyebrow if Jalalar were to be found on the list of ministers in a government appointed by the rebels.

But Jalalar does not think that things will go so badly. It is true that he said with diplomatic caution that "now it is the people in this country who will decide how the future will be." But in the next breath he pointed out that all the obstacles to the conservative, strictly Muslim population's being able to accept the Kabul government are now being cleared away.

"The Afghans are not stupid. They will probably make the right choice..."

The government only needs a little time to convince them. If it is given this time everything will go well.

Jalalar counted on his fingers the mistakes which now need to be put right:

1. The most important thing is that the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan. Since time immemorial foreign troops in Afghanistan have always been like a red rag to the Afghans. (This was first discovered by Alexander the Great, as it was by Genghis Khan, and it was also discovered by Persian, Buddhist, and Arab conquerors—to say nothing of the British.)

2. After the April Revolution, with the party in power backed by a foreign, non-Muslim military power, the mujahidin reasoned like this: Why should we, good Muslims, be ruled by a gang of infidels?

Here too there has been a change. The faith, the mosques, the priests have come into favor again. Only the Ayatollah Khomeyni is more Muslim than Najibullah, and he is a Shi'ite, while the majority in Afghanistan are Sunni Muslims. And before the interview in Jalalar's

home we had to wait patiently—the minister was celebrating the start of Id al-Fitr, the three-day holiday marking the end of Ramadan, with prayers in his local mosque.

3. The land reform was too rapid and too brutal. For Afghanistan's Muslims land and all property is sacred, a gift from God.

As of now land is no longer being expropriated, not by anyone, Jalalar promised. Land that is owned by families who have fled to Pakistan and some other land can be cultivated, it is true, but it is still in the name of the rightful owner and is handed back as soon as they, a son, or a relative return and lay claim to it.

4. "Mistake number four," Jalalar said, "is perhaps a little difficult to understand in the West. It is to do with our women.

"The Afghans," Jalalar said, "are the most jealous people in the world. A glance at a woman can be enough for her husband to resort to the knife and kill.

"This may be a good or a bad thing, but that's how it is, and that's how it's always been."

After the revolution the government started a campaign to teach the girls to read too (in a country where perhaps 1 man in 10 is able to read) and this led to an outcry among the priesthood, who had already been shocked by the fact that in the towns, in particular, women were increasingly abandoning the traditional chador (the one-piece garment which leaves just a little bit of net in front of a woman's eyes so that she can see) and dressing in Western clothes.

The counterpropaganda had an effect. The infidels in Kabul will also take your women from you, it was said.

"Here," Jalalar said, "the government has not wholly retreated. But we have applied the brakes and have realized that teaching women to read and some form of equality will require a long process.

"We are still advancing, but slowly and incredibly carefully."

Jalalar is no revolutionary, and sitting in his apartment with the tables groaning under the weight of hundreds of different sorts of cakes, nuts, and Russian candy, he does everything in his quiet way to convince his audience that his government too is (no longer) sufficiently revolutionary for that to be a problem.

The confident relations with the Soviet Union will remain. Before the "April Revolution" almost half of Afghanistan's exports went to the Soviet Union and one-fourth of imports came from there.

This is natural. At one time, a very long time ago, Afghanistan was a major trading power. The "Silk Road" and the major caravan routes from the East crossed in Afghanistan. But then explorers found the sea route to India. And the caravan routes were used less. Afghanistan again became a backward backwater country engaging in trade with its neighbors, including Russia.

Only guesses are possible at the trade figures over the last few years. There are no reliable statistics available.

"We have the enormous amount of Soviet economic aid to thank for the fact that we have been able to survive at all during these last few years that have been full of hardships," Jalalar said. "Apart from the support of the UN organizations, only Moscow has helped us during the war. The World Bank, the IMF, and the European governments all withdrew their support with the excuse that 'the projects are unsafe.'

"Now we are hoping for stability and fresh investments. Every penny we invest ourselves we have to borrow. Afghanistan is economically interesting. We are a clever, hardworking people, and we have natural resources—natural gas, oil, minerals. The problem is that we are somewhat off the beaten track...," said Jalalar, who is a sworn advocate of free enterprise, which according to him is an inseparable part of Afghan traditions.

"State control of the economy is largely a myth," he claimed. "Even now more than half of our foreign trade and three-fourths of internal trade is on a private basis. It is true that for a while there was a tendency to cut the private sector back. But that was a mistake that was quickly realized and rectified."

Can foreign investors rely on this, someone asked. How can we be sure that the new line in Kabul will remain firm?

"Look at me," Jalalar replied. "I am a personal guarantee of that."

Jalalar is not the only one. Many other uncompromised names are now rapidly being snapped up into the administration to give it new credibility.

President Najibullah is now frantically searching for people outside the party who have personal integrity, authority, and the chance of persuading the doubters that new times are coming and that it is worth regrouping and going over to the government's side.

The newly appointed governor of Jalalabad, a tribal chief imported directly from a refugee camp in Pakistan, is one such man.

A similar arrangement is being arranged for the second great problem province, Qandahar.

The best example is Mr Khan Zia Khan Nasri. Nasri sought refuge in Pakistan when the Soviet Union invaded and led a resistance movement there but got on the wrong side of the authorities and had to choose between prison or voluntary exile in Iran.

Nasri chose Iran.

In Iran Nasri got on the wrong side of the Shi'a Muslim priesthood and was thrown into prison. When he was released 5 years later, he had had enough of "Islamic states."

"In 1980 I spoke quite a lot about Islam and Islamic government. Gradually I realized that it would be best if the priests saw to the prayers and the burials and did not interfere in politics."

Nasri went to the United States (where, as the son of a rich merchant, he studied) and now continues his fight as the chief editor of AFGHAN NEWS with an edition of a little over 20,000.

"The Afghan exiles around the world did not always like what we wrote, but they did read us," Nasri said.

At a major meeting in Los Angeles at the end of 1986 Nasri, together with "prominent Afghans in exile," formed the organization the United National Front of Afghanistan.

"The idea was," Nasri said, "that we would be an independent organization of Afghans able to serve as a tool to create dialogue between the guerrillas and the government in Kabul. From the beginning we had excellent contacts with both politicians in the United States and with Soviet diplomats, and it was clear to us at an early stage that the Soviets were planning a retreat from Afghanistan."

But the guerrilla leaders in Peshawar did not want to know about Nasri and his services, and branded him and his organization traitors.

President Najibullah, in Kabul, on the other hand, realized Nasri's value as a bridge-builder.

So today Nasri is the Kabul government's chief lobbyist in Washington when he is not at home in Afghanistan selling the "national reconciliation program" to tribal chiefs who are not easy to court. Nasri does a good job. A number of them have already come over to the Najibullah side.

"I am the voice of the silent majority," Nasri said, "the voice of those who put peace above everything else."

And he is not modest.

"I think that I can get Washington to understand that the support for the mujahidin must be stopped," he said. "Once that is done it is any easy match to persuade the mujahidin leaders that the only sensible thing for them to do is to come to the negotiating table in Kabul."

The question is whether Nasri has enough time. The mujahidin leaders are more than willing to come to Kabul, but not to the negotiating table. They intend to shoot their way back to the capital.

Jihad (holy war) is not something you negotiate about. It is something you either win or lose.

And it helps little if the religious authorities who have gone over to Najibullah declare that the holy war is no longer holy, that Islam is no longer threatened in Afghanistan.

They sit in Kabul and say this. But their voices do not carry to the mountains where the fighting is going on.

Bangladesh

Ershad Gives Assent to Islamic State Bill

BK0906155588 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] President Ershad gave his assent to the Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill 1988 at a simple ceremony at the President Secretariat in Dhaka today. The Constitution Eighth Amendment Bill 1988 was passed on 7th June by the Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] making Islam the state religion of Bangladesh. Vice President A.K.M. Nurul Islam, Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed, deputy prime ministers, ministers, and state ministers were present on the occasion. Later a munajat [prayer] was offered.

Shipping Agreement Reached With Burma

BK0906160988 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the shipping sector and introduce coastal shipping services between their ports. The agreement was reached at an official round of talks between the visiting high-level Burmese economic delegation and the minister of shipping in Dhaka today. The delegation also met President Ershad this morning and handed over a letter from the Burmese president.

The leader of the delegation, Mr U Tint Swe, said he had very fruitful discussions with the Bangladesh Government in exploring ways and means of future cooperation to mutual benefit of the two countries.

India

Gandhi on Meetings With Shevardnadze, Armacost

BK1006043888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, exchanged views with several world leaders in New York before his departure for Hungary. He had wide-ranging discussions with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, and the U.S. acting secretary of state, Mr Armacost. AIR special correspondent, Ratan Salve, reports from New York that Mr Gandhi's talks with Mr Shevardnadze covered Moscow's summit, disarmament, the Afghan issue, besides the India-Soviet relations. His discussions with the U.S. leader were on bilateral relations, Afghan, and other developments in the Indian region.

Talking to Indian journalists, Mr Gandhi said he told Mr Armacost about India's concern over U.S. aid to Pakistan and Islamabad's nuclear program. About the India-U.S. relations, he said these have improved over the last 3 years, particularly in areas of high technology, agriculture, and programs aimed at removal of poverty. The only irritant has been the United States' turning a blind eye to Pakistan's nuclear program which changes the security environment in the region. He said this is the only one negative factor in the India-U.S. relations.

In replying to a question, the prime minister said there is now ample evidence to show that extremists in Punjab are getting aid from across the border. Pakistan has been told about it. He said India has given a list of terrorists to Pakistan who were residing in that country and has wanted Islamabad to hand them over to us.

Earlier, Mr Gandhi had an exchange views with the Presidents of Mexico and Cyprus and the deputy prime minister of Vietnam. He also met the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, over a lunch hosted in his honor. The AIR special correspondent, Dipesh Bhowmik, accompanying the prime minister, says Mr Gandhi covered a wide range of issues with these leaders including Southeast Asia, Kampuchea, and the forthcoming nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Nicosia.

Mr Gandhi also had an hour-long meeting with the Indian scientists settled in the United States. Several suggestions were made by them on the application of science and technology in rural areas. A report was submitted to the prime minister by the scientists subcommittee outlining some suggestions. Mr Gandhi also met the Indian community in New York and called upon them for greater involvement in national development.

The prime minister will arrive in Budapest later today on a 2-day visit to Hungary.

Goverament Denies Dhaka Charge of Causing Floods

BK1006093688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] India has denied the allegation that Farakka Barrage is causing floods in Bangladesh. Terming the charge leveled by a section of the Bangladesh press as baseless, the Indian high commissioner in Dhaka said in a statement today that Farakka is not a dam. It has no reservoir from which water can be released. He said it is a barrage which helps to lessen the severity of floods in Bangladesh. It diverts some of the floodwaters during monsoons into its feeder canal.

Shopkeepers Around Golden Temple Agree To Move

BK0906145188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Over 700 shopkeeper-tenants affected by the plan for beautification of the Golden Temple have given their consent in writing to the district administration for shifting out of the 30-meter area around the temple complex. Disclosing this to newsmen in Amritsar this evening, the adviser to the Punjab governor, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, said the other shopkeepers are also expected to give their consent by tomorrow. These shopkeepers will be alloted plots on a reserve price and will be given 50 percent of the construction costs as subsidy, he added.

Our correspondent reports from Amritsar that the government has finalized nine site plans for the shopping center to accommodate 1,022 shopkeepers to be shifted from around the temple complex. Sixty-two families have been allotted alternative houses of which 50 have already shifted to the new houses. Mr Ribeiro said the work will be carried out only with the cooperation of the people.

Constable, 5 Others Killed by Punjab 'Terrorists'

BK0906161988 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, six persons, including a head constable and two women, have been shot dead by terrorists in separate incidents since last night. In Amritsar District, a head constable was killed and five constables were injured when terrorists attacked a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] post in Tinda village and opened indiscriminate fire with rocket launchers and automatic weapons. In Jullundur District, terrorists gunned down four persons, including two women, in village Talwandi Salim and (Tarakot) in separate incidents. One farmer was shot dead in (Kanaiyha Ke Bangal) last night. One terrorist was killed in an encounter with security forces near Sarnana village in Jullundur District early this morning.

Editorial Views Fate of Minorities in S. Asia

BK0606113188 Bombay NAVBHARAT TIMES in Hindi 28 May 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Threats Facing Minorities"]

[Text] Because India did not strongly oppose the Soviet troops and now because we are supporting President Najibullah, the 50,000 Hindu and Sikh citizens of

Afghanistan are worried about what will happen to them if Kabul falls to the extremist mujahidin. Fifteen Sikhs have been killed and 25 others injured in mujahidin attacks since the middle of April. Both Sikhs and Hindus have trading communities in Kabul and Jalalabad and these latest threats have increased their fears. In the recent parliamentary elections called by Najibullah to create a national consensus, Mr Gajendra Singh, a Sikh, also won in Kabul. However, this win has increased the threat rather than decreasing it. If events in Afghanistan take a wrong turn, does India have a responsibility toward these trapped citizens or not? During colonial days the whole country would have been occupied if the lives of so many citizens were threatened. But today should we shrug it off, saying it is not India's responsibility to worry about these aliens.

The Bangladesh situation also causes concern. President Ershad has introduced the Eighth Amendment to the 1972 Constitution which proposes that Islam be declared the state religion. Obviously, this amendment will be passed because in the opposition-boycotted elections the pro-government Jatiya Party won 251 of 300 seats in the parliament. It is a matter of gratification, however, that two major opposition parties are opposing this proposal and threatening a movement against it. However, the doors of communal fanaticism have already been opened in Bangladesh. A group of 25 attacked the house of a Hindu leader, Nerugopal Banik, and a village temple in Tangail District. As a result, many people in the Hindu-dominated village of Shomali are fleeing their homes from fear of attack.

Although Ershad has said he will protect the 15 million Hindus in the country, when a newspaper like ENQLAB (whose owner is the religious affairs minister) starts writing that women TV announcers should wear veils before appearing on the screen, what will happen in the future? How much time will it take to introduce Islamic laws in Bangladesh along the lines of Pakistani laws? Meanwhile, will the campaign to settle Muslims in the Chittagong Hill Tracts by displacing the Buddhist Chakma tribe abate following the intensification of the drive for Islamization? (The Chittagong university is closed because of student clashes over the question of state religion).

Now we turn to Pakistan. As long as there was a joint voters' list under Mr Bhutto's constitution, Muslim leaders cared somewhat about the 1.5 percent Hindi population. (They total about 1.2 to 1.4 million, and all of them live in Sind.) But nowadays the voters list in Pakistan is being made according to religion and, therefore, Hindus and Christians carry no weight in politics there. It creates one more rift in so many rifts in the Karachi society. This rift was the cause of the communal riots in Sind in 1985-86 in which many Hindu temples were destroyed. One wonders whether these people face an identity crisis in Pakistan.

We consider it appropriate now to give two examples which are in contrast to the situations described above. First, The Indian Peacekeeping Force is fighting in Sri Lanka to oppose the LTTE gunmen's plan to forcibly merge the Eastern Province (where Tamil Muslims constitute a majority) with the northern Jaffna Province. President Jayewardene is also determined to not allow it to happen. Second, India has granted special constitutional status to Jammu and Kashmir [where Muslims are in majority].

Will General Ershad's country give the same rights to Buddhist Chakmas that India has given to Mizoram? Will Ziaul Haq give the same special status to Baluchis as Jayewardene is willing to give to Tamils?

Iran

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermon

LD1006104788 Tehran IRNA in English 1046 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i today stressed that the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) will not merge and stay independent contrary to what he described as "poisonous propaganda by imperialist mass media." He said the idea of an alleged dissolution of the Army or "other talks" about the IRGC were a result of extensive anti-Iran propaganda by "oppressive media."

The head of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) which decides the country's military policy, further stated that other ranking officials of the country including the acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani were in agreement regarding what he said on a lack of merger.

Addressing a huge crowd of Muslim worshippers at Tehran University campus and its nearby streets, the leader of Friday prayers stated that the Army and the IRGC will utilise each other's facilities in the war with Iraq and that some unnecessary organisations like repetitive training centers would be merged or probably dissolved.

"These two organisations (the Army, and the IRGC), by using all the facilities and experiences of each other, will decisively end the war like two fellow brothers in their strongholds of defence," he remarked.

On the recent appointment of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani as deputy commander of the entire armed forces, the president likened "this wise move by the dear imam (Khomeyni)" to a bomb explosion in the world. He said "We felt the vacuum" for years and that Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani "is indeed the best and most liable [as received]" person to occupy the post.

However, the president pointed out, Iran's enemies who according to him have been "embarrassed over this suitable appointment" were trying to create problems through their "spiteful and filthy interpretations."

On rumours that the Iraq-Iran war was reaching its end, he said a good manager is not one who would fulfill his duty hastily but that who would do so in an appropriate opportunity and in the best manner possible. "We should not create confusion and embarrassment in the country's war machine under propaganda pressures," the president cautioned.

He went on to say that war is a difficult and complicated issue and that tens of factors may join together and decide a victory or defeat. "We should help the deputy supreme commander (Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani) fulfill this important task with enough time."

Elsewhere in his Friday prayers sermon, President Khamene'i urged the "resistant nation of Iran" to employ all their forces and facilities at the serivce of the war and "inflict effective blows" on the enemy through the coordination of the Army and the IRGC.

The SDC chief also stressed the "significance" of diplomatic activities alongside military operations and said the continuation of "our holy defence" must be justified in the world through "diplomatic language."

The important point, he emphasized, is vindication of Iran's legitimate rights. "We say that the Iranian nation will not give in to force and will not tolerate humiliation. We are defending our values with our blood and will have no mercy on the ruthless enemy."

The president said now that international organisations which he believed are "directly or indirectly" under U.S. influence, have failed to solve the issue of the Iraq-Iran war, "we will do so by relying on the determination of our people and will wrest our right."

Elsewhere in his second sermon, President Khamene'i lashed out at a resolution passed by the Arab summit in Algiers and described it as one "dictated by the U.S." and "an infamy" to the Arab world. Pro-U.S. reactionaries have branded Islamic Iran, as an arch-enemy of Zionism, and as an enemy of the Arab world in the resolution, Khamene'i said.

The president said that the reactionaries and governments dependent on the U.S. which did not wish to see the Palestinian issue included in the agenda of the Algiers summit set forth the issue of Iraq-Iran war.

He said if the Arab Summit really wanted to defend the rights of the Palestinian people it would not have admitted the friends of the Zionist regime such as King Hassan of Morocco and Jordan's King Husayn into the meeting.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is the biggest and strongest enemy of the Zionist regime, Khamene'i said, noting that Iran has not and will not pose any threats to the Arab world.

The war was imposed on the Islamic Republic by a corrupt U.S.-installed puppet president (Saddam) Husayn and therefore the target of the attacks of the Arab world should be Saddam Husayn and his Ba'thist regime, and not the Islamic Republic, he said.

He stressed that the Arab nations should isolate U.S. puppets and that the Palestinians should know that they cannot pin their hopes on such conferences.

Khamene'i said that the Palestinian men and women who are fighting with stones in the streets of the occupied lands and who are performing their Friday prayers on the battlefields should not for any reason rely on or trust the corrupt Arab leaders. He said the Palestinian issue is a major issue to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and expressed hope that world Muslims will wage a long term war to pull out "this cancerous tumor (Israel) from the body of the Muslim world."

The president also criticized those attacking the Foreign Ministry and said that all activities of the Foreign Ministry including its negotiations at the U.N. are approved by leader of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni and other officials.

"All reports of negotiations between the Foreign Ministry and the U.N. are presented to Imam Khomeyni. In various cases we have requested the imam's opinion on these issues, and heads of legislative, executive and judiciary powers are formulating the policies of the Foreign Ministry," Khamene'i said.

President Khamene'i noted that despite routine contacts between the Iranian officials and international figures at political circles when it comes to fighting with Iraq, the Iranian military will never make room for politics as an alternative device with which to end the war.

Khamene'i Addresses Qom Seminary on Disunity

LD1006134188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Qom Seminary clergy and students participated in a colloquium on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the Imam Sadeq 83d Brigade. It was held at the Feyziyeh Seminary and attended by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council. The colloquium examined the situation on the battlefronts and war-related issues.

A Central News Unit report states that at this gathering, which was also attended by military and security forces and various members of the public, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i referred to the anniversary of the martyrdom

of Imam Ja'far Sadeq, may God's peace be upon him. He described the blood-drenched history of Shi'ism, the continuation of Islamic uprisings until a global Islamic movement led by the imam of the ummah is established, and the vital mission of the current Iranian generation under the present sensitive conditions.

Referring to the role of widespread propoaganda by the mouthpieces of world-devouring imperialism, he said it tries to harm the sacred aspirations and goals of the Islamic Revolution through incitement and rumors. He added: The only thing which forces the enemy to withdraw is resistance at the battlefronts and in the political arena. In order to safeguard Islam's order and to keep its banner flying, we must stand firm and be more steadfast than we have been up to now. The president then mentioned that body of ignorant individuals who want to divide the people and the clergy, and said: Today the Qom Seminary is an example for the seminaries and universities of the world. All of its lecturers and clergy stand staunchly behind the great leader of the revolution and beside entire nation.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council referred to the present sensitive circumstances in which global arrogance, in order to escape the serious threat posed by Islam and Muslims, is embarking on new conspiracies every day. He invited the various members of the public, notably the clergy and lecturers at the seminary, to be present at the battlefronts ingreater numbers than before in order to make the enemy despondent and disillusioned.

Meets With 'Future Leader'

LD0906194888 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Qom, June 9, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i conferred with the future leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri in this holy city today. Discussed in the meeting were current issues of the country.

Gen Shirazi on Hashemi-Rafsanjani Appointment

LD0906181988 Tehran IRNA in English 1756 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Zahedan, Baluchistan va Sistan Prov., June 9, IRNA—The appointment of Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces proves Iran's strategy to continue its holy defence with greater strength until eventual victory, Brigadier General 'Ali Seyyed Shirazi said here today.

Brigadier Shirazi, who is one of Imam Khomeyni's representative at the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) said that the criminal U.S. by ganging up with the regimes ruling Hijaz and Kuwait openly supported Saddam (Husayn) in his attack on the liberated port city of Al-Faw in a vain bid to force Islamic Iran to the negotiating table.

All Iranian armed forces including the Army, the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) and popular forces are now more determined to march forward under a single command in order to "throttle the enemy until he dies", said Shirazi.

Shirazi accompanied by Prime Minister Musavi's representative Hojjat ol-Eslam Qorbanali Dorri Najafabadi [name as received] and commander of the Islamic Revolution's Committees (IRC) Hojjat ol-Eslam Serajeddin Musavi is currently visiting this southeastern border province.

Editorial on Hostage Release, Ties With France

PM0906154588 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 May 88 p 16

[Editorial by A. Marvi: "Release of Three French Hostages in Lebanon Is a Sign"]

[Text] A while ago, Iran used its influence to gain the release of three French hostages in Lebanon, right before the second round of the presidential elections in France. This action amazed and surprised political analysts in Paris, Arab capitals, and Tehran. Their analyses pointed out that by helping to free the French citizens in Lebanon, Tehran openly decided to strengthen Chirac's position in the elections. Meanwhile, the polls were showing a clear victory for Mr Mitterrand. Did Iran not know about Chirac's weak position? If so, why did it choose to deal with a mayor of Paris when it could have used its influence to deal with a French president? Was Tehran making deals with a loser whose promises could not be fulfilled?

There are various answers, but it seems that Tehran's recent moves to use its considerable influence in Lebanon to free some of the Germans and all of the French hostages were neither deals nor a desire to meddle in French internal affairs. In other words, this was not a tactical or local move.

Recent developments give rise to the idea that Iran would like to use its power to free all the hostages in Lebanon—American, British, Iranian, and so forth. In other words, it seems there has been a clear political choice made in Tehran with regard to ways in which various political groups in Lebanon, who claim to support Iran, should be influenced.

Diplomatic relations between Iran and France, broken off 10 months ago, are in the process of being normalized. The new French prime minister confirmed this yesterday when he announced at the end of his cabinet meeting: "Paris will soon renew diplomatic relations with Iran." The French prime minister's view totally contradicts the analysts who claimed that Mr Chirac's efforts to free the hostages and improve diplomatic relations with Tehran were personal deals and that, with his defeat, this policy will not be followed up by the Socialist government.

Now, there is a sound basis for the normalization of relations between Tehran and Paris. The first step in this process has been the exchange of diplomatic paperwork and the continuation of the loan payment owed by the French atomic energy body. The Socialist and moderate government of the new French prime minister will have to face important foreign policy decisions after strengthening its parliamentary position.

Concerning Iran's interests, Tehran would like to see France evaluate its "Gulf" policy, which in the past has been so one-sided, in Iraq's favor and against Iran's interests. Of course, one cannot overlook the limiting effects of France's relations with the Arabs when it comes to French-Iranian relations. However, there is strong belief that the new French government will pay greater attention to Europe than to its complicated and complex relations with the Third World. This means that from now on France will limit its commitments in Africa, Middle East, and particularly the Persian Gulf. This will have a good effect on French-Iranian relations.

Tehran's help in gaining the release of Western hostages in Lebanon in both a logical and beneficial move. The most important effect of this action is the important blow it will deliver to the efforts made by Iraq and its Arab supporters in trying to cut off Iran's diplomatic relations with the West. Baghdad clearly is worried about the recent developments concerning overtures with Paris, as this trend goes against its wishes.

By refining this attitude, Iran can continue to stress good neighborly relations with the Arab countries bordering the Persian Gulf and continue to improve relations with those countries who do not want to engage in hostile acts against the Islamic Republic. This can mean important political achievements for Iran. Any "Gulf" policy that Iran may have must have two things in common:

1. In terms of tactical moves, particularly with regard to continued defense against Iraq's aggressions, Iran will not allow its interests to be threatened in the Persian Gulf. In other words, Iran will defend its breathing space in the Persian Gulf, using military power and at any price. This will be done regardless of who is threatening that breathing space, and how far this will spread.

2. However, along side the mentioned military-political policy, Iran is truly interested in establishing the basis for a permanent and secure coexistence in the interest of the regions' peoples.

These two points in Iran's "Gulf" policies not only do not contradict one another, but seem to be the only way to guarantee a strategic and national security for Iran.

Finally, the execution of this policy to the level of diplomatic acceptance, military know-how, and correct internal policies depends completely on reaching the element of justice in the Iran-Iraq war.

Finance Minister Comments on Balance of Payments

NC1006075188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Speaking on debts owed to Iran by foreign countries, Economy and Finance Minister Mr Iravani said: Part of Iran's claims, which include loans to foreign countries of the world, amount to $3.6 billion. In addition, Iran's claim of $600 million against the United States is being assessed by the International Court of Justice at the Hague. Regarding Iran's investment abroad, Mr Iravani said: Iran's total investment abroad amounts to $772 million.

Commenting on Iran's outstanding foreign debts, Mr Iravani said: At the beginning of the revolution, Iran's total debts resulting from direct loans, credit incurred by Iranian firms ,or by government secured loans amounted to $4.7 billion. These debts were paid on time, and at present the Islamic Republic of Iran does not have any overdue debts whose payment has ever been overdue by even one day. In other words, the last dates for the installment payments on these loans worth $420 million have not yet expired and there are 4 more years for the final payment, he said.

Referring to the claims disseminated by international banking institutions concerning the increase in Iran's foreign exchange reserve figures, Mr Iravani said: In view of their strategic importance in times of war, Iran's foreign exchange reserve figures should not be divulged, so we will refrain from affirming or denying such reports.

Mr Iravani, who heads the Commission for the Allocation of Foreign Exchange, also commented on the allegations that Iran's foreign exchange reserves were being mobilized for foreign purchases. He said: Iran's foreign exchange purchases have not exceeded its rate of income. In accordance with Clause 29 of the Budget Law, our country's foreign exchange income and expenditure are balanced every year.

Mobilization Forces From Bushehr Leave for Fronts

LD0906151888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, a large number of Mobilization of the Oppressed forces from Bushehr Province, as part of the third convoy of the forces of Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps, left Bushehr this morning for the fronts. The dispatched forces, after taking part in special ceremonies at the headquarters of the Mobilization of the Oppressed of the second naval region of the IRGC, left for the fronts. They were seen off by the people of Bushehr.

The same report notes that a large number of expert combat forces of the Construction Jihad of Khuzestan Province also left for the fronts today.

Volunteers From Cities

LD0906223188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] In continuation of the extensive dispatch of popular fighting forces to the battlefronts on the eve of the nationwide dispatch of the forces of Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps, a large number of fresh mobilization forces from the towns of Mianeh, Saqqez, and Bijar, as part of the third convoy of the forces of Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps left for the battlefronts with a warm send-off of the people from those towns, while chanting the crushing slogans of "War, war, until victory," and "Death to America."

A large number of IRGC and mobilization forces from Bojnurd, Shirvan, Quchan, Darrehgaz, Esfarayen, Kashmar, Birjand, Boshruyeh, Sajestan, Shirvan, Torbat-Heydariyeh, Sabzevar, Qayen, Gonabad, and Tabas also joined the third convoy of the forces of Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps, while the people from those towns chanted crushing slogans for continuing the war until victory. Those forces left for Mashhad to join the fighters in the path of God in the battlefronts of the war between truth and falsehood.

Also yesterday, a number of fresh combat special forces from the Gendarmerie of Kohkiluyeh and Boyrahmad left for the battlefronts in the Army of God convoy. A number of the Gendarmerie personnel from Gilan Province and a number of special forces and self-sacrificing members of the Construction Jihad of that province left Rasht this morning for the operational zones of our Islamic homeland. According to the same reports, a group of Iraqi Muslim mujahidin also left yesterday afternoon from the mobilization headquarters of the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq in Orumiyeh for the operational zones to assist the fighters in the war between truth and falsehood in the third convoy of the forces of the Corps of Mohammad.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Communique No 3,228

LD0906174688 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA—Iranian jets reconnoitered 27 oil tankers, cargo ships, boats, launches and warships during their routine patrol mission over the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman Wednesday, the 3228th Joint Staff communique said here today.

It added that Iranian naval forces monitored movements [of] three foreign warships and ten oil tankers and cargo vessels Wednesday, but did not observer any suspicious cases.

On the battlefields, the communique said, Iranian tank, artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi supply routes and strongholds yesterday destroyed two military vehicles, a munitions dump, a 106 MM gun, a mine field and several gun emplacements and observations posts, inflicting some casualties on enemy troops. Exchange of artillery and tank fire was more intensive in Sumar, Yebis, Qasr-e Shirin, Khushk and Zayd regions of the western and southern fronts.

Two Iraqi patrol groups attempting to approach Iranian positions in Mehran and 'Eyn-e Khowsh theaters, western fronts, Wednesday fled the area when faced with timely artillery fire of the Muslim forces.

In the northwestern fronts yesterday, Iraqi motorized and engineering movements in Alvatan, Sar Dasht and Maymak were disrupted by the Iranian combatants who also inflicted some casualties and losses on the enemy.

Gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic destroyed a military vehicle, a communications mast, an observation post and several gun emplacements of the Ba'thist troops and killed or wounded a group of their soldiers in parts of the southern and western fronts Wednesday.

Iraqi Planes Violate Airspace

LD0906182488 Tehran IRNA in English 1755 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Ilam, June 9, IRNA—Several Iraqi warplanes violated Iranian air space over the cities of Paveh (Kordestan Prov.) and Ilam Thursday afternoon. The intruding planes broke the sound barrier over the country's western part while fleeing at a very high altitude.

Communique No 3,229

LD1006162888 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA—Iranian gunboats intercepted 10 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Thursday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying cargo for Iraq, said a military communique here Friday.

The 3229th Joint Staff communique said Iranian warplanes yesterday reconnoitered 31 vessels in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman among them oil tankers, cargo ships, launches, tug boats and warships.

Iraqi forces sustained heavy losses in men and equipment throughout the battlefields in artillery and mortar duels with Iranian Muslim combatants Thursday, the communique said.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Thursday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and setting ablaze two buses and some bunkers of theirs, concluded the communique.

Flag of Freedom on Khomeyni's Health, Discord

TA0906194688 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] It is being said in informed Tehran circles that differences of opinion and discord among members of the ruling clique have even reached Ruhollah Khomeyni's bureau. Some members of this bureau oppose continuing the war under the present conditions and are against nationalizing the economy and agriculture. Ahmad Khomeyni has said to members of his father's bureau that the country's present situation is very critical and that the fabric of the Islamic Republic is in danger. Therefore, at this time it is appropriate that these differences remain right here and my father not become aware of them.

This comes at a time when our fellow strugglers have reported from Tehran that Ruhollah Khomeyni's health situation is critical, particularly as he is constantly losing weight, has completely lost his eyesight, and is not able to function.

In the wake of Ruhollah Khomeyni's critical condition, the regime is better equipping the medical facilities of the private one-man Jamaran clinic, which is costing the Iranian nation more than 5 million rials daily. On the other hand, it is being rumored in informed Tehran circles that in recent weeks Ruhollah Khomeyni has completely lost heart and has in practice delegated all his responsibilities to his son, Ahmad, whose close associates in the Islamic Majlis are saying with glee that at present Ahmad is the closest person to and most powerful man after Ruhollah Khomeyni. In this connection it is being said in Tehran that Ahmad Khomeyni and Hashemi-Rafsanjani have made a pact to push their opponents aside gradually and prepare the ground to take power after Khomeyni's death.

Pakistan

Portfolios of 'Caretaker' Cabinet Members

BK0906145488 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Members of the caretaker federal cabinet were sworn in by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at a ceremony at the Presidency in Islamabad today. The ministers of the caretaker cabinet and their portfolios are:

Mohammad Aslam Khattak: communications—he will also be the senior minister and chairman of the Provincial Coordination Committee;

Malik Nasim Ahmad Ahir: interior; and Kashmir affairs and northern areas ;

Chaudhary Shujat Hussain: industries;

Wasim Sajjad: justice and parliamentary affairs;

Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan: petroleum and natural resources; and science and technology;

Dr Mahbubul Haq: commerce; finance and economic affairs; planning and development;

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: foreign affairs;

Sartar Aziz: food, agriculture, and cooperatives; and local government and rural development;

Khan Mir Afzal Khan: production;

Malik Faridullah Khan: culture and tourism;

Mahmud A. Haroon: defense; and the division of states and frontier regions;

Elahi Bux Sumro: information and broadcasting; and water and power;

Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani: health, special education, and social welfare; and housing and works;

Mawlana Wazir Mazhar Nadvi: religious and minorities affairs;

Wazir Ahmed Jogezai: education;

Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali: railways;

Mian Ahmed Nawaz Bugti, labor, manpower & overseas Pakistanis affairs.

Fateh Mohammad Mohammad Hasani: communications.

The swearing-in ceremony was followed by a cabinet meeting which was chaired by the president and attended by all newly sworn-in ministers and the minister of state. The president said to the ministers that as members of the caretaker cabinet, their first and foremost duty will be to conduct elections, along with discharging their day-to-day duties to effectively run the administration of the country.

The president pointed out the four areas which need special attention. These priorities are: accelerating the process of the enforcement of the Islamic system in the country, and restoring the law and order situation to create a sense of security among the people and to work for the revival of the country's economy.

New Ministers Comment

BK1006044588 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The ministers of the new caretaker government have expressed their determination to strictly implement the four priorities described by the head of state, which are: to hold elections, enforce Islamic laws, restore law and order, and improve the country's economy.

Interior Minister Malik Nasim Ahmad Ahir said that holding general elections is the top priority of the caretaker government and this work will be done in accordance with democratic and constitutional traditions.

Defense Minister Mahmud A. Haroon expressed the hope that due to efforts of the caretaker government, the country will experience an increase in progress and prosperity. He also hoped that all quarters of society will give priority to ending differences among themselves for the overall prosperity of the country.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Elahi Bux Soomro said that as minister for information he supports complete freedom of the press and hopes that journalists will resolutely discharge their responsibilities.

Food and Agriculture Minister Sartaj Aziz said he will give special attention to the implementation of the report submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Minister for Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs Mawlana Wasim Azhar Nadvi declared that the country will soon see the results of the efforts being made to mold society into an Islamic society. He said the responsibility given to the caretaker government to hold general elections in the specified time will be fulfilled.

Education Minister Wazir Ahmed Jogezai said guidance will be sought from educational experts and scholars to take immediate measures in order to improve the entire educational structure.

Railways Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali said the present government will adopt a positive and realistic course of action to improve the economic situation in the country.

Health and Special Education Minister Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani said rigorous efforts will be made to end corruption, and corrupt elements will be eliminated.

Minister for Labor, Manpower, and Overseas Pakistani Affairs Mir Ahmed Nawaz Bugti said sincere efforts will be made to accelerate the process of enforcing the Islamization process as initiated by the president.

Attorney General Aziz A. Munshi and the chairman of National Council of Social Welfare, Mr Mahmud Ali, will have the status of federal ministers. According to a notification issued by the cabinet secretariat in Rawalpindi yesterday, the following divisions will continue to be under the supervision of the president: cabinet, establishment, organization and methods, and women.

Commission Reviews Election Arrangements

BK0906153188 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] At its meeting in Islamabad today, the Election Commission reviewed its arrangements for the elections. The commission reviewed the election schedule prepared by the election commissioners, and instructed the provincial election commissioners and the Polling Corporation of Pakistan to go ahead with the printing of forms, posters, envelopes, and other necessary materials. Chief Election Commissioner Justice S.A. Nusrat chaired the meeting. Another meeting of the Election Commission will be held soon to review the pace of work.

'Strong' Protest Lodged Over Afghan Tank Fire

BK1006035988 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The Afghan forces fired three rounds of tank fire on the 3d of this month which fell on the Chaman area of Baluchistan injuring one person. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad yesterday and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

Commentary on Gandhi's 'Vicious Attack'

BK1006091588 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Ghani Erabi commentary]

[Text] Pakistan has become such an obsession with the Indian prime minister that he keeps venting his venom even on his goodwill visits abroad. A case in point is his press conference in West Germany where he accused Islamabad of not accepting Indian proposals to restore normal relations with Pakistan. But he gave himself away by launching in the same breath a vicious attack on Pakistan which he dubbed as the world's largest supporter of terrorism.

Among the proposals Mr Rajiv Gandhi listed was nonattack on each other's nuclear facilities, but failed to mention that it is India which has failed to respond so far to Islamabad's repeated reminders that the verbal understanding be reduced to writing. He referred to India's suggestion for a friendship treaty, but carefully avoided any reference to Pakistan's earlier offer to sign a no-war declaration. Above all, he failed to mention the fact that India has persistently rejected Pakistan's concrete proposals conveyed both directly and through the United Nations for checking the nuclear (?fall) in South Asia. However, the most provocative is the Indian prime minister's vilification of Pakistan as the biggest supporter of terrorism on the globe. He did not say what he based his charges on—on Islamabad's humanitarian assistance to 3 million Afghan refugees or on fictitious Indian intelligence reports that Pakistan is aiding Sikhs in the Punjab.

On its support to the Afghan freedom movement, Islamabad has not been called upon to offer any excuse, but on the Sikh issue Pakistan has repeatedly and categorically repudiated all allegations of involvement and outsiders familiar with Indian police methods have made it clear they place no credence in so-called documents recovered by the Indian police from Sikh prisoners or from the Golden Temple.

Unable to control the Sikh agitation, the only way the Indian police can save its professional reputation is to produce fake documents to show Pakistani involvement as an easy scapegoat. Under its traditional policies of externalizing its internal problems, India at one time used to blame the unrest among Nagas and Mizos and other tribal and ethnic dissidents in northeastern India on East Pakistan. But although East Pakistan is no longer there, the Naga and Mizo revolt is still continuing.

Incidentally, in this region, India gave the first practical demonstration of state terrorism. It employed it successfully in 1971 to tear off East Pakistan and in 1975 to usurp the independence of the Himalayan state of Sikkim. More recently, India has used the technique of state terrorism to subdue Sri Lanka, and Dhaka authorities have complained India is currently deploying it in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to undermine the territorial integrity of Bangladesh.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi might find much wisdom in the ancient saying those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

Sri Lanka

Reportage on Elections for Provincial Councils

Bomb Explodes in Colombo

BK0906055288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (AFP)—Suspected anti-government Sinhalese militants exploded a bomb outside a bus station here Thursday triggering panic as polling began in southern Sri Lanka, a militant stronghold, police said.

The blast, near a south-bound bus terminal, was apparently aimed at discouraging private vehicles from proceeding in the Southern Province where council elections were underway, a police spokesman said. He said no one was wounded in the explosion which occured in an open area but scores of pedestrians were injured in a stampede when people fled in panic.

Police believe it was the work of the militant Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP or People's Liberation Front).

The group is opposed to the creation of provincial councils in line with a July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord under which New Delhi has some 52,000 soldiers in the island's north and east.

The bomb blast came hours after troops shot and killed a JVP activist in Matara town, the capital of the Southern Province, as he tried to grab an empty ballot box from a polling booth, a military spokesman here said.

He said JVP men had also warned local civil servants not to cooperate with election officials.

But polling began Thursday amid tight security by some 12,000 police and troops backed by helicopters, the spokesman said. He said security forces in the region remained on alert for the fourth straight day Thursday following intelligence reports that the JVP might try to disrupt the vote.

Residents in Matara, 160 kilometers (100 miles) from here, contacted by telephone said voter turnout was slow and fewer people were seen on the roads.

At last week's council ballot in Central and Western Provinces, three people, including a policeman, were killed in clashes between security forces and JVP men, police said.

The JVP has been blamed for the killings of at least 22 candidates since the elections were announced over two months ago.

In 1971, the group led an insurrection which was put down by the government, leaving at least 10,000 people dead.

Southern Province Elections

BK0906112588 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] An estimated 1.3 million voters are exercising their franchise to elect 53 members to the Southern Provincial Council today. Commissioner of Elections Chandrananda de Silva said that all arrangements are finalized for the elections. Over 15,000 officers have reported to their respective duty points; there are 1,038 polling centers.

The Southern Provincial Council will comprise 22 members from the Galle District, 17 from Matara, and 14 from Hambantota District. The United National Party and the United Socialist Alliance [USA] will contest at Matara, while two independent groups will join the UNP and the USA in the contest in the Hambantota and Galle Districts. Polling will begin [as heard] at 0700 this morning and end at 1600.

According to the Joint Operations Command, the situation in the Southern Province was quiet except for a few minor incidents. The commissioner of elections has requested all voters to carry their national identity cards and polling cards. This will help the election officers to execute their duties without hindrance. Voters are

requested to cast their ballots early and to leave the polling booths soon after voting. The SLBC will extend its transmission tonight to announce the results.

UNP Wins Southern Province

BK1006113488 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The UNP has won in the elections held yesterday for the provincial council in the Southern Province. With results in only one polling division yet to be announced, the UNP has gained a decisive victory in all the three districts of Galle, Matara, and Hambantota. In the 21 polling divisions in these three districts, the United Socialist Alliance [USA] was in the forefront only in three divisions at Matara, Balapitiya, and Ambalangoda. In the Hambantota District, the UNP polled a total of 17,633 votes and an independent group came second with 1,549 votes. The USA was relegated to third place in Hambantota with 1,421 votes. Of the 14 seats in the district, the UNP won 12, while the USA and the independent group won 1 each. In the Matara District, the UNP polled a total of 56,367 votes and the USA 22,319. The UNP won 12 seats and the USA 5 out of the 17 seats in the district.

The ballot boxes from areas in Hiniduma polling division have reached the Galle Kutchery [district office] this morning. The counting of votes in Hiniduma polling division has commenced. The final results of the Galle District will be delayed till the outcome at Hiniduma is decided. The counting of preference votes in all districts of the Southern Province is now in progress.

Presidential Election Planned for 'End of Year'

BK0806141988 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1341 GMT 8 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 8 June (LANKAPUVATH)—Presidential elections would be held at the end of the year. The general elections will also be held at a time decided suitable by the head of the state. This was stated by Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene in his address at the 94th annual general meeting of the Colombo Tea Traders Association this afternoon, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation announced in its news bulletin this evening.

Mr Jayewardene said that the provincial council system was very important factor in our administration. Governors of the councils, chief ministers and members elected will have to maintain the highest tradition of discipline. Referring to the right of voting, he said that the voters are given the opportunity to select their representatives to various democratic institutions un this country.

He made a special mention of thanks to all those who appreciated the value of the ballot and in special to the small man who lived in the slums and the river banks for supporting him. The president observed that very often people think that terrorism is due to grievances and questioned whether those who believed in the ballot did not have grievances. They too were facing difficulties but never turned to guns to speak of their grievances. The president requested that no one should speak or act in a way to help the terrorists in the their acts of violence, murder and [word indistinct] in the country. With regard to the tea industry in the country, the president said that the workers had been given increased salaries, houses, various trade union rights and now afforded the opportunity of entering the provincial councils for the first time. He assured the association that all matters presented in the report would receive serious consideration.

Government Ready To Talk to Sinhalese Militants

BK1006122688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (AFP)—The government is prepared to talk to a Sinhalese militant group in a bid to end continuing violence in southern Sri Lanka, a senior minister said here friday.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told parliament that demands made by the anti-government Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP—People's Liberation Front) could be negotiated if the group joined the political mainstream.

The JVP is opposed to the July 1987 Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord under which New Delhi has some 52,000 troops stationed in the island's north and east. The group has been accused of killing nearly 300 ruling party members and left-wingers for backing the peace plan.

Mr. Athulathmudali entered into a truce with the JVP last month. But an intermediary, who claimed to have signed the pact as a JVP member, later said the group's leadership had not approved of his action and admitted that the agreement was a hoax.

The government lifted a five-year ban on the group after the purported agreement and has not reimposed it.

"The JVP demanded that we lift the proscription. We did it. Now they have put forward new demands. These can be discussed," Mr. Athulathmudali said, without elaborating.

The statement came a day after JVP men killed two village officials and attacked troops, state-owned buses and government buildings in an apparent bid to disrupt a regional poll in Southern Province.

The JVP is also opposed to the creation of provincial councils in line with the New Delhi-brokered peace plan which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign by giving limited automony to the island's Tamil minority.

Soldier Killed, IPKF Troops Attacked
BK0906104988 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1046 GMT 9 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (LANKAPUVATH)—One Sri Lankan soldier was killed and 6 others including an officer wounded when a Sri Lankan Security Forces (SLSF) patrol was ambushed by terrorists yesterdy at Amparai, in Sri Lanka's Eastern Province.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that the condition of 2 of the injured soldiers was serious.

The SLSF patrol was heading towards 26 Colony (Sinhala) along a track in Buddhangala sanctuary when it was ambushed on the Buddhangala-Amparai road.

The sources also said that one IPKF soldier who was wounded in in encounter with terrorists in the Amparai-Batticaloa sector succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

One hand grenade was thrown at IPKF troops by terrorists. The grenade did not explode. The Indian troops recovered the grenade and apprehended a terrorist, following a search.

The sources said terrorists detonated a landmine and fired at IPKF vehicles in South Varakai. No casualties were reported.

Two terrorists, Thayan and Vedanayagam, surrendered to the IPKF without arms. [passage indistinct]